The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,048—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1881.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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Quarterly	,, 13	Quarterly	,, 16
Monthly	,, 5	Monthly	,, 6

To Subscribers—Up-country.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion ... Rs. 5 0
Second do. ... ,, 2 8
Third do. ... ,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ,, 0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ... 4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding ... 2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ... Re. 1-0.
Each succeeding line ... ,, 0-8.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

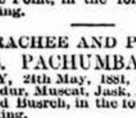
Price per Copy ... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. KERBELA, 2,050 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 25th May, 1881, at 3 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on TUESDAY, 24th May, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH, MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on FRIDAY, 27th May, 1881, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY,

THE S. S. ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons, on MONDAY, 30th May, 1881.

FOR QUEENSLAND.

S. S. CHYEBASSA 2,644 Tons. The coast steamer leaving Bombay on Wednesday, 25th May, will connect at Colombo with the Queensland Royal Mail Steamer Chyebassa from England, and passengers and cargo can be booked for the following ports :—

Batavia, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Bowen, Rockhampton, and Brisbane.

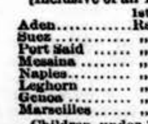
N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 19th May, 1881.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines.)	3rd Class. (Without food.)
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	,, 360	,, 220	,, 80
Port Said	,, 380	,, 240	,, 90
Messina	,, 500	,, 340	,, 110
Naples	,, 500	,, 340	,, 110
Leghorn	,, 500	,, 340	,, 110
Genoa	,, 500	,, 340	,, 110
Marseilles	,, 520	,, 350	,, 115

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay :—
SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st June, 1881.
SINGAPORE, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st July, 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon. Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charges by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, Feb. 11, 1881.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND BRINDISI.

THE following large Passenger Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to the abovementioned Ports :—

S. S.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	Date of sailing.
CASTORE	G. Mahorcich	1859	250	27th May 1881.
VORWAERTS	G. Marussig	2394	450	5th June 1881.

These voyages will be performed at *Increased Speed.*

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To BRINDISI	400	280	140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

The following extra steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste via Aden, Suez, and Port Said :—

s. s. TIMAVO, on or about 1st June, 1881.
s. s. CALIPSO, on or about 15th June 1881.

STEAM TO HONGKONG via COLOMBO, PENANG, and SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. POLLUCE, Captain G. RAGUSIN, will be DESPATCHED as above on the 21st May, 1881.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 27th, 1881.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, (single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.) The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
s. MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	26th May
— LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. B. Chapman	31st ,,
s. ROSETTA	3500	700	A. E. Barlow	7th June
— TEHERAN	2589	400	A. C. Loggin	14th ,,
s. NIZAM	2725	450	G. W. Brady	21st ,,
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	28th ,,
s. PEKIN	3900	600	W. D. Anderson	5th July
— KASHGAR	2627	450	W. A. Seaton	12th ,,
s. INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	19th ,,
— GWALIOR	2733	450	A. W. Adamson	26th ,,

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under, THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via Southampton, both ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class.	Rs. 500	Rs 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	20th May.
ROHILLA	3464	700	W. Barratt	3rd June.
VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown	17th ,,
SIAM	3026	500	A. H. Johnson	1st July.

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	Rs. 600	Rs. 375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

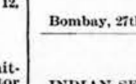
Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 27th April, 1881.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.



THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p. noml.	1881.
s.s. HISPANIA	James Laird	3500	700	11th June
s.s. ROUMANIA	Thos. G. Knox.	3500	700	23rd ,,
s.s. ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read.	3500	700	9th July

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p. noml.	1881.
s.s. MACEDONIA	J. Martin	2272	486	23rd July

For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANGLO-SWISS MILK
is received by
EVERY MAIL STEAMER.
Per tin, cash, Annas 8.

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.

RICH IN NITROGEN AND PHOSPHATES.
MELLIN'S FOOD
FOR
INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
A SOLUBLE EXTRACT OF CEREALS.
NON-FARINACEOUS.

WHEN dissolved in Cow's Milk and water it constitutes a PERFECT FOOD, capable of sustaining life and developing robust constitutions.

	Cash.	Credit.
Small Bottles ... Re.	1- 0	1-2
Large Bottles ... ,,	1- 12	2-0

Fresh consignments at short intervals are imported
DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER,
BY
TREACHER & COMPANY., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & Co.s' SUPERIOR FINO-SHERRY

IS a pale, dry, and delicate WINE, perfectly pure, and of great character and agreeable flavour. The Wine has been under the notice and careful consideration of the Management for several years past, and they have, therefore, every confidence in placing it before the Public, feeling assured that it will be appreciated by all who value a genuine natural Wine.

Per Dozen, Cash, Rs. 30.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO.'S SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.

A combination of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, scented with agreeable and attractive Perfumes.

IT is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin, well adapted as an absorbent Powder for TOILET AND NURSERY USE IN INDIA, and guaranteed to be Free from Arsenic or other injurious matter

	Cash.	Credit.
Small-size Tins ... Rs.	0 10	0 12
Double-size Tins ... ,,	1 0	1 2

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
Pharmacists and Dispensing Chemists.

REAL AMERICAN
"SQUEEZER" PLAYING CARDS,

Best quality, of the strongest material, and being highly finished on both sides, they slip readily when handled.

An important feature is that by reference to the "INDICATORS" in the corners all chance of making a mistake in the hand is avoided, as such "Indicators" show the Suit and Size. This allows of the hand being compressed into a very small space, and hence the name "SQUEEZERS." The "Indicators" are in addition to the ordinary pips made to run both ways.

	Cash	Credit.
"Squeezers" with round corner .. per pack	Re. 1 8	Re. 1 12
,, ,, ,, .. ,, doz. packs	17 0	19 0
,, ,, gilt edged .. ,, pack	1 12	2 0
,, ,, ,, .. ,, doz. packs	20 0	22 0

CONSIGNMENT JUST UNPACKED BY
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

O Z O.

"OZO" contains no Alcohol, only the Salts of Life combined with Iron.
"OZO" in itself is the most delicious of Effervescing Beverages.
"OZO" is the best of Tonics, it wards off Fever, Liver and Dysentery, the Indian trio of ills.
"OZO" heightens Brain-power, without any after depression, its effects being permanent.
"OZO" is the "Pick me up" of the day, sustaining Muscular power without unduly exciting it.
"OZO" forms a "Foaming Cup" in which all—young and old—may participate with lasting pleasure.
"OZO" is, therefore, a Drink of great value, and is recommended as such by the Medical Profession.

INVENTORS AND SOLE PROPRIETORS,
TREACHER & Co., Limited.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A P O L L O   G A R D E N S.

GIGANTIC AL FRESCO FETE !
UNRIVALLED ATTRACTIONS ! !
QUEEN'S BIRTH-DAY,
TUESDAY, 24TH MAY.

The Proprietor has the honour to announce that he has secured for this occasion the services of THE ENTIRE
VICTORIA LOFTUS TROUPE,
Who will appear in
A MONSTER PROGRAMME,
In addition to this there will be
ATHLETIC SPORTS,
COMPRISING
Running and Walking Matches
Sack Races,
Climbing the Greasy Pole,
Tug of War,
Races for Childern, &c.
FOR MONEY PRIZES.
For full particulars see handbills.
Entrances may be made at Temple Bar daily,

PUNCH AND JUDY SHOW
DAY AND NIGHT.

MERRY-GO-ROUND.
WHEEL OF FORTUNE.
All Prizes and No Blanks.

BAND OF THE MARINE BATTALION
and other attractions too numerous to mention.

PRICE OF ADMISSION—ONE RUPEE.
Gates open at 4-30 P.M.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association will be held THIS DAY, in the rooms of the Association, Grant Buildings, Colaba, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of balloting for the election of Mr. J. M. Drennan as a member of the Association.

By order of the Committee,
J. GORDON, Secretary.
Bombay Cotton Trade Association, 20th May, 1881.

NOTICE.

AN AUCTION SALE will be held at the Town Custom House on THURSDAY, the 26th instant, of UNCLAIMED and CONFISCATED GOODS, consisting of 18 cases muslin glass, 15 cases window glass, 65 packages mother-o'pearl shells, wines, spirits, provisions, bundles and bars of iron, hardware, earthenware, musical instruments, myrabollams, deck-chairs, rice, tobacco, cigars, bones, old wearing apparel, cocoanuts, sample parcels, copperas, paints, and other miscellaneous articles.

Sale to commence at 1 p. m.

A deposit of 25 per cent. to be paid at the time of sale, which will be forfeited if the goods are not cleared within seven days.

H. L. WRIGHT, Collector of Customs.
Bombay, Custom House, 19th May, 1881.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER,
BOTTLED BY FOSTER.

THE NEW SEASON'S PREPARATION of this deliciously refreshing Beverage has arrived, and fully maintains its high reputation.

Quarts per doz., Cash, Rs. 8 0
Pints ,, ,, 5 8

SOLE AGENTS.
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
MARINE BRANCH.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.
NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 15.)
INDIA—MADURA DISTRICT.
PAUMBEN PASS—GULF OF MANAR.
RANGE OF VISIBILITY OF PAUMBEN LIGHT.

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners No. 11, issued from this Department, 1st April, 1881, relative to the diminished range of visibility of Paumben light,—telegraphic information has been received that the repairs to the light have been executed and that it is now visible from a distance of 14 miles.

By Direction of the Government of India,
R. C. CARRINGTON, in Charge of Office,
for A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I.N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.
Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 12th May, 1881.

This Notice affects the following :—
British Admiralty Light List for 1881.
Indian Marine Survey Light list for 1881.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,
M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Colonel,
Secretary to Government of Bombay,
Marine Department.

TO BE LET, furnished, for six months from 7th June, Mr. F. W. Sedgwick's BUNGALOW situated on Mount Nepean Road, Malabar Hill. Rent Rs. 150. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER, House Agent.
4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, from 1st June, a BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba, at present in the occupation of E. Meiffre, Esq. For particulars apply to
E. W. FLOWER, House Agent.
4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, from 1st June to 31st October, a furnished BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba, with a well stocked garden. For particulars apply to
E. W. FLOWER, House Agent.
4, Hummum Street.

A GENTLEMAN would be glad of one or two COMPANIONS to share expenses during the Monsoon. Comfortable house in Middle Colaba. For particulars apply to
E. W. FLOWER, House Agent.
4, Hummum Street.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has contracted to purchase from HARRIETTE AMELIA PHILLIPS, all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenements, dwelling houses or bungalows, cookroom, stable and godown standing thereon, together with the trees and plantations growing thereon, situate, lying and being at New Town without the Fort-walls of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 4453, 4452, 4459, 4483, and 10,005, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment for the Mazagon District under Nos. 77 and 78, and containing by admeasurement 916¼ square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows : that is to say, on or towards the east by the public road called the Coombarwada Street, on or towards the west by the Jewish burial ground, on or towards the north by the Grant Road, and on or towards the south by the property of Bora Mahomedally Adumji, and which said premises are situate in the sub-district of Mazagon. All or any persons or person having any CLAIM to the said property, by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift or otherwise are requested to make the same known to the undersigned, care of the *Bombay Gazette*, within 8 days from the date hereof, failing which the purchase will be completed without reference to such claim or claims.—Dated this 19th May, 1881.
KHOJA DHUNJEE JAITHA.

NOTICE is hereby given that HARIPARAYEN GANGADASJEE BAWA GOOROO MATHOORADASJEE BAWA, of Bombay, died in Bombay aforesaid on or about the 17th day of April last, possessed of considerable moveable and immoveable properties situate at Bombay and elsewhere. The Bombay properties consist *inter alia* of the three Temples respectively of Shri Vithalnathjee, Shri Runchordjee and Shri Hanumanjee situate at Bhooleshwar, and the several immoveable properties attached to the said Temples respectively, situate at or near Bhooleshwar and Koombharwada, outside the Fort. The said deceased Bawajee, by his last Will and Testament in the Marathi language, and published on the 20th day of March last, appointed our client BALACKDASJEE BAWA GOOROO GUNGADASJEE BAWA as the sole Executor thereof. The tenants occupying the several properties attached to the said three Temples as well as persons indebted to the Estate of the said deceased Bawa Gooroo Gungadasjee are hereby required to pay rents of the abovementioned properties and the debts owing as aforesaid to our said client as the sole Executor of the said deceased Bawajee as aforesaid. And any tenant or person paying rent or debt due to the said estate as aforesaid to any person other than our said client would do so at his own risk and peril.—Dated this 19th day of May, 1881.
TYABJEE & DAYABHAI,
Solicitors, High Court.

TOILET SOAPS
OF REMARKABLY FINE QUALITY AND LUXURIOUS PERFUME.

A CHOICE invoice of these has been received from the celebrated and exclusive house of
L. EECKELAERS,
Brussels,
Who furnish most of the boudoirs of European Royalty. They are made with purely vegetable oils, and we are able to present them here under a very large concession in terms, obtained by special arrangement from the manufacturers.

SAVONS DE LUXE.

				Rs.	
Au Bouquet de Violettes,	Box of 3	tablets	...Rs.	1	12
Violettes des Bois	Do.	do.	... ,,	1	12
Jockey Club	Do.	do.	... ,,	1	12
Rosée Printanière	Do.	do.	... ,,	1	8
A l'Opopanax	Do.	do.	... ,,	1	8
A la Rose	Do.	do.	... ,,	1	8
Au Lait d'Amandes	Do.	do.	... ,,	1	8
Laitne and Glycerine	Do.	do.	... ,,	1	8
A la Violette	Do.	do.	... ,,	1	4
A l'Heliotrope	Do.	do.	... ,,	1	4
Des Graces	Do.	do.	... ,,	1	4
Amandine	Do.	do.	... ,,	1	0
Au Musc Tonquin	Do. 24	do.	... ,,	5	0

SAVONS SURFINS.

				Rs.	
Savonnerie Hygienique,	Box of 3	tablets	...Rs.	0	12
Do. do.	Do. 12	do.	... ,,	2	8
Orangine	Do. 12	do.	... ,,	1	8
Glycerine	Do. 12	do.	... ,,	3	0
Do.	per bar		... ,,	0	12
Windsor	Box of 12	do.	... ,,	2	8
Do.	Do. 3	do.	... ,,	0	12
Glycerine, Honey, & Almond	36	do.	... ,,	5	0

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S BURGUNDIES AND SAUTERNES.

CASH. Per doz. Quarts. Rs.	as.		CASH. Per doz. Pints. Rs.	as.
18	0	...Still ... BURGUNDY ... ...Chablis...	10	0
		A favourite White Dinner Wine.		
19	0	...Still ... BURGUNDY ... ...Beaune...	10	8
		A fine red full-bodied Wine.		
23	0	...Still ... BURGUNDY ... ... Macon ...	12	8
		Distinguished for flavour and aroma.		
23	0	...Still ... BURGUNDY ... ... Pommard...	12	8
		This Wine is of fine character and in excellent condition.		
30	0	...Still ... BURGUNDY ... ... Chambertin.	16	8
		This is an exquisite Wine possessed of every charm for which the finest Burgundies are famous.		
19	0	...Fine ... SAUTERNE ... ...Barsac ...	10	8
		A good light refreshing Wine.		
23	8	...Superior ... SAUTERNE ...from the Bordeaux District.	13	0
		Fine mellow flavour with good aroma.		
31	8	...Haut ... SAUTERNE ... Very rich and fine ...	17	0
		Old in bottle, renowned for its aroma and fine body.		

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPARKLING VIVONE (REGISTERED).

EVERY Refreshment Buffet should be provided with this attractive Beverage. The amenities of State and Private Receptions, Marriage and Nautch-Parties, Occasions of Intercourse between Castes or Classes, and Social Assemblies generally, will be much promoted by its expanding and genial influence.

IN GOLD FOIL PINT BOTTLES,
Dozen Rs. 3 ; Case of 2 dozen, Rs. 6-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label.

FINEST and CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, for SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

INVALUABLE FOR INDIA AS AN EFFICIENT TONIC IN ALL CASES OF WEAKNESS. KEEPS GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Limited, 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.,

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY FOR
READ BROTHERS,
BOTTLERS OF LONDON.

BASS'S PALE ALE
AND
GUINNESS'S STOUT.

Neither the Brewers nor the Bottlers have spared any trouble or cost to make these renowned Beers the finest in the world.

Both capital and skill are allied to make them standards of excellence.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

Trade Marks Registration Act, 1875, 38, and 39 Vict., cap. 91.

THE "BULL-DOG" BOTTLING MARKS.

READ BROTHERS, of London, find it needful to state, for their own protection and that of the public, that they are the Owners of BOTH the original "BULL-DOG" Bottlings, Marks which were originated solely by them in connection with their Bottling Patent.

Any subsidiary bottler using the "BULL-DOG" Mark is accountable to READ BROTHERS, and must deface the Mark with a signature written across it to show its origin.

But Consumers of so-called "BULL-DOG" Beer should note that there are two distinct brands ; one being a Bull-Dog and the other a Bull-Dog's Head. Both Brands belongs to READ BROTHERS, but they and they alone use the Bull-Dog's Head to authenticate their own bottling of Bass's Ale and Guinness's Stout, and they cannot answer for any other.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.

MATURITY IN WOOD

SOFTENS both Wines and Spirits—*ergo*—we have always on our scantling Cognacs, Whisky, and Sherry.

To suit Buyers, we draw off into Jars of Imperial measure not less than one gallon, not more than four gallons.

Jars have Plated Taps and Lock Taps. We allow for their value on return.

We offer *Quarter Casks* of Cognac, Whisky, or Sherry, and our Prices vary according to quality.

COGNACS IN WOOD.

	Per Imperial Gal. Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
* Star, a capital peg Brandy ...	10	8	10	12
** Stars, a spirit, pale pleasant, delicate flavour...	11	4	11	8
*** Stars, fine old Cognac, soft pale, mellow flavour, and strongly recommended for general consumption ...	13	0	13	8
**** Stars, very superior old pale, of great age and delicate flavour...	15	0	15	8

SHERRY IN WOOD.

MANZANILLA.—This natural Sherry is very pale, dry, and has a good aroma.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Per Imperial Gallon ...	8	9	9	0
,, Quarter Cask of about 27 Imperial Gallons ...	216	0	236	0

FINE OLD WHISKIES IN CASKS AND JARS.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Irish and Scotch, A 1 Quality, per Imperial Gallon ...	8	12	9	0
Quarter Cask of about 29 Imperial Gallons...	242	0	256	0

Empty Jars for the above—1 gall. Rs. 2 ; 2 gall. Rs. 3 ; 4 gall. Rs. 4.
Electro-plated Taps to suit—Rs. 4 each.

CLARETS IN WOOD.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Medoc of about 48 Imp. Galls. or 24 dozs ...	172	0	180	0
St. Estephe ,, ,, ...	216	0	231	0

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

SERIOUS
REFLECTIONS,
BY THE
POLITICAL ORPHAN.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
Price Rs. 2-8.

MEDICINE CHESTS.

"All Englishmen travel with Medicine Chests."
(Rt. Hon'ble Lord Beaconsfield.)

A Large Assortment always kept of Patterns specially adapted to this Country. Can be filled and completed at the shortest Notice. Send for Descriptive Price List.

"Models of Compactness."—*Indian Statesman.*
"Must be both popular and really valuable."—*Englishman.*

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

RAIN GAUGES.

IN an agricultural country like India, general prosperity depends upon the amount and diffusion of the annual rain-fall. Every one should be familiar with the instrument by which data so important are ascertained, and be accustomed to use it.

D. S. K. & Co.'s RAIN GAUGE
Is very accurate, and made to hold up to 9 inches.
It consists of
Turned Brass-rimmed Funnel,
Japanned Cylinder with Inspection Slit,
Receiving Bottle,
Graduated Glass Measure,
Full directions for use.
Rs. 12.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL TELEPHONE COMPANY,
Limited.
BELL & EDISON'S SYSTEM,
Incorporated under the Companies' Acts, 1862 to 1880.
CAPITAL £300,000 IN 300,000 SHARES OF £1 EACH.
GENERAL MANAGER :
James M. Ormes, Esq., late General Manager, Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company of the United States.
Offices in London—6, Lombard Street, E.C.

The Company beg to notify to the Indian public their intention of establishing Telephone exchanges in all leading cities of the Empire as soon as sanction is accorded by the Supreme Government, to whom the matter has been referred by the Secretary of State for India.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

MONTHLY PUBLICATION.

NOW READY.
THE
INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR MAY, 1881,
CONTAINS

THE REVISED Time and Fare Tables of the Great Indian Peninsula, B. B. & C. I., East India, Madras, Western Rajpootana, Sind, Punjab, and Delhi, Punjab and Northern State, Rajpootana State, Sindia State, Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railways, &c., &c., and Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies, the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.,

WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
Showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
Indian Postage, 1 *Anna.*

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the Bombay Gazette Office.

☞ The Guide has lately been thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates &c., apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

HAMILTON'S.—I have stayed at Hamilton's Hotel for the last eight months, and found it most comfortable : the attendance and the table particularly are very good. It is in every respect far and away the best Hotel I have ever known in Bombay.—JOHN RYAN. 13th March, 1881.

FINE Old Campbeltown WHISKY for sale at Rs. 24 per doz.—D. MACFADYEN and Co., 33, Elphinstone Circle.

PIANO LESSONS at moderate terms. A. MEHNERT, Music-master, Cathedral High-school. Address 165, Girgaum Back Road.

A YOUNG LADY is willing to act as companion to an elderly lady with no children. Apply to H., care of *Bombay Gazette.*

A PRACTICAL Engineer and Draughtsman from England desires employment. Address R. BUCHANAN, Fitzgerald Hotel, Byculla.

TO BE LET, for six-months, from the Middle of June, a small well furnished BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba. Address "E. S. P.," The Printers.

TO LET, an upper-storied Bungalow No. 30, Cumballa Hill, furnished, and with immediate possession. Apply on the premises to Cowasjee Dady Limjee.

BAZAAR and DHOBIE'S Account-book, with totals ruled for day or week, abstract pages for each month. Price, Re. 1-8.—Caxton Works, Bombay.

FOR SALE at BENNETT'S AUCTION, on Saturday, two young Arabs, bay and grey. Very good riding horses, and both broken to single harness.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1881. Price, Rs. 5 ; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DOGS, for SALE or EXCHANGE : a well bred brown retriever pup, 5 months old, and a pretty bull-terrier, 12 months old. Please apply to "B. B.," care of this paper.

ON FRIDAY next, the 20th instant, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction in their Office, No. 1, Forbes Street, a lot of REAL PEARLS on account and risk of Manocklal Ghanshamdass.
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.

WANTED by two European gentlemen BOARD and LODGING with a private family living in the Fort. Apply for three days to X.Y.Z., *Bombay Gazette* office.

WANTED an EUROPEAN FEMALE to take charge of 5 children (ages from 10½ to 4) to Southampton, leaving Bombay early in June. Apply stating terms to "H. T. B.," Post Office, Nusseerabad.

WANTED, an active, steady young man, an European, as TRAVELLING MANAGER for the Rajputana line of Refreshment Rooms to collect cash and exercise a general supervision of the above Rooms on the line. Must have had some experience in the above business, and produce CERTIFICATES of TRUSTWORTHYNESS from last situation. Salary, Rs. 100 and found. Apply to "C." & Co. Care of this Office.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SEND 7 annas, and I will forward by post sample packet of the CELEBRATED COSSIPORE ESTATE Cachar Tea. J. Pearce, 22, Apollo Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

THE MAIWAND
COURTS-MARTIAL.
FULL REPORT
OF THE
PROCEEDINGS
In Re
Major A. PURCELL CURRIE
AND
Col. J. P. MALCOLMSON, C.B.,
WITH PLAN
OF THE
BATTLE-FIELD OF MAIWAND.
Price 8 annas.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
RAMPART ROW.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF BHOWNUGGER COTTON.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 12-30 noon, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba Cotton Green, in the jutha of Shamjee Ludha, near the gate, on account of the underwriters, 217 full-pressed bales damaged Bhownugger cotton, ex butela Duriapursad, Tandil Geela Waga.

A deposit of 25 per cent. to be paid on the lots being knocked down and the balance before delivery.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 20th May, 1881.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS, FURNITURE, &c.

Under instructions from Messrs. Treacher and Co., Limited, the undersigned will sell by unreserved Public Auction, at the Byculla Establishment Compound, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 1-30 p. m., a quantity of surplus building material, consisting of long teak posts, windows, teak planks of sizes, iron pipes, corrugated iron sheets, encaustic tiles, &c. Also office desks, chairs, show cases and sundry furniture.

Goods on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 20th May, 1881.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.

SALE OF MILLINERY.

To close an account Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. are instructed to sell TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 21st instant, opposite to their auction rooms, the remaining stock of Millinery, &c. Sale to commence at 1 p.m., from No. 370.

The property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, &c., IN THE EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL.

On MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction the whole of the household furniture, &c., at the above mentioned place, the property belonging to Mr. W. R. Scroggie.

Now on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, 20th May, 1881.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

WANTED an ASSISTANT ENGINEER (European) on a year's engagement. Salary according to qualifications. One having experience of Harbour Works will be preferred. Apply with copy of testimonials to

G. MANSON, Secretary.
Bombay, 17th May, 1881.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

UNDERSIGNED will receive TENDERS up to the 20th instant for the supply of one thousand tons of best "BURMAH TEAK TIMBER."

F. MATHEW, Agent & Chief Engineer.
General Offices, Fort, Bombay, 9th May, 1881.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. MENESSE and Co. have got instructions to SELL by Auction on FRIDAY, 20th instant, at 2 p. m., old canvas, stores, wood, &c., at the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS,
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

CITY OF LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Limitted, London.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company, and are prepared to issue Policies on Warehouses, Shops, Merchandise, Dwellings, Household Furniture and other insurable property on most favourable terms.

SIGG-SULZER & Co., Agents.

CASKS FOR SALE.

A LARGE number of CLEAN CASKS, strongly built of English Oak, and well tightened with iron hoops, fit for holding oil, &c., are ready for sale at the cheapest rate from one to any number required. Persons desirous of purchasing the same are requested to apply to Messrs. VALLIBHOY KHANBHOY & Co., opposite the Commissariat Office, Town Barracks.

Bombay, 12th April, 1881.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS MAKERS,
31, MEADOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO.,
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,
Supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full Remittance.

THE EDINA BLEND
OF
FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES.

ANOTHER invoice of this Venerable Old Spirit has been received from the proprietors, Messrs. J. and W. Hardie, Edinburgh, whose first consignment secured so rapid a sale.

Per dozen, Rs. 24.

D. S. KEMP & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

IN THE PRESS.
THE STUDENT'S ENGLISH-PERSIAN DICTIONARY,
BY
SORABSHAW BYRAMJI DOCTOR,
Persian Teacher, Surat High School,
Author of "The Student's Persian-English Dictionary,"
Price Rs. 3-8 ; including postage.

To be completed in about 10 parts of 48 pages each, Royal 16 mo. size. Every part will be issued monthly for the convenience of subscribers.

Intending subscribers would do well to remit, with their addresses in full, the Money Order payable to the Compiler at Vanki Bordi, Surat, on the receipt of which the first part, which is now ready, will be sent.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
READY-MADE CLOTHES.

WE have just received a splendid assortment of READY-MADE SUITS for gentlemen, boy and children.

These garments are of a variety of sizes and latest fashions, and they are made of the best materials for wear during hot weather, and the sewing is silk-double-stitch.

Having learned by careful study and experience the requirements of the country we have been constantly improving our supplies, and our present stock may correctly be said to approach perfection.

Our new stock comprises the finest SERGE SUITS, light, very superior Cashmere suits, Alpaca and Panama suits which are the coolest materials, and light Diagonals, which are unsurpassed for neatness and durability, beside a large variety of over-coats. Of these our Panama over-coats for wear over the dress-suit are unsurpassable for their lightness and elegance.

S. GREENBLATT & Co.,
No. 25, Meadow Street,
Opposite Treacher's Building, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 19.

THE Council drafts in London yesterday brought fully as good a rate as was anticipated here, the average, from what we can learn through private channels, being nearer 1s. 7⅞d. than 1s. 7 11-16d. Bar Silver was unchanged at 51 9-16d. per oz., but Four-and-a-half per cent. Rupee Paper was ⅜ higher at 91½, Fours unaltered at 84⅝. The shipments during the week of £90,000 in Silver and £20,000 in Gold for this port is a noticeable feature, and is certainly to some extent against Exchange.

The rise in Consols continues, yesterday's quotation being 102⅞. The quotation is unprecedented, and should this level be maintained for any length of time, it is not at all unlikely that the advisability of a conversion of the 3 per cents. to a lower rate of interest may attract attention. Cheap money has always, of course, a tendency to foster speculation, and a re-action may thus be brought about; but there can be no question that the want of remunerative sound investments at home is beginning to make itself distinctly felt. French Rentes are still quoted at 120¼.

Reuter's quotations for Metals show no alternation. General Produce is also practically without change.

Piece-goods in Manchester continue quiet but steady. The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed in favour of buyers, the day's sales being reported at 10,000 bales, spot prices unchanged, but American futures 3-32d. lower. In New York yesterday the quotation for ready Mid-Uplands was unaltered at 11 9-16 cents, but August shipment was 8 points higher at 10·62 cents. per lb. The receipts to date stand as follows :—

	1881.	1880.	1879
Wednesday's Receipts	6,000	5,600	2,800
Friday's do.	29,000	18,800	17,100
Total since 1st Sept.	5,438,400	4,719,800	4,360,800

EXCHANGE this morning opened firm with an advance of 1-32d. in Bank and 1-16d. in private paper. No change took place throughout the day, but no great amount of business has been done, the rise being insufficient to attract remitters, but enough to deter sellers from operating freely. We quote at the close :—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 7⅞d.	per rupee.
Do. telegraphic		1s. 7 23-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight		1s. 7⅞d.	,,
Credits,	3 ,, ,,	1s. 8d.	,,
Documents,	3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 1-32d.	,,
Francs,	3 ,, ,,	2f. 11½c	,,

On Calcutta we quote demand drafts at par, 60 days' sight at 11-16 per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER to-day has again been in active request at steadily advancing rates, and a considerable business has been done up to Rs. 103¼ for Fours and Rs. 110⅞ for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES are fairly steady, but not active. Bank of Bombays have receded to Rs. 746¼, National Bank of India to Rs. 107 ex d. Colaba Land and Mill shares are Rs. 15 higher at Rs. 980. In Press Companies the only movement is an advance of Rs. 10 in Mofussil Co., which now stand at Rs. 335. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares are somewhat irregular. There is an advance of Rs. 5 in Jewraz Balloo, Katao Muckoonjee, Manockjee Petit, National, Great Eastern Oriental, and Soonderdass, Rs. 15 in Coorla and Hindustan, but Alliance are Rs. 15 lower and other companeis unchanged.

COTTON has been a remarkably quiet market. Sellers have shown no disposition to give way in prices, but buyers operate very sparingly, and the market cannot be called strong. The non-arrival of the Dhollera boats still adds to the firmness, but large receipts may be looked for in the course of the next few days.

SEEDS and WHEAT are practically unchanged so far as fresh business is concerned.

FREIGHTS are firm but not active. For Liverpool we quote 40s. by steam, 50s. by sail. The sailing ships Austriana and T. P. Hillyard have been fixed for Havre and the Hospodar for Bremen. Steam tonnage for July loading has been rather more freely offered, but not at rates to attract charterers.

PIECE-GOODS continue as quiet as ever with no change in prices. From the bazaar the clearances are only some 150 packages a day, and, so far as can be seen, up-country buyers have done all they care to do in anticipation of the monsoon.

COALS, although quiet, are pretty steady with few sallers to arrive.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	5p. ct.	746¼
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	8 do.	775
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	640
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	135
Chart'd Bank I. & C.	40,000	20	all	6 do.	275
Chart'd Mercantile	30,000	25	all	6 do.	280
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,000	28⅓	all	10⅝ do.	525
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	5½ do.	107xd
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do.	295

LAND COMPANIES.

Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	*20
Mazagon Land, &c.	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	24
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	30	980
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	10	200

* For distribution.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	310
Do. New £20 shares.	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,000
Do. New £1 Shares.	..	£18	196-5-15	do	265

PRESS COMPANIES

Akbar Cotto	150	5,000	2,850	50	1,050
Albert Ginni g Co	100	500	all	18p.ct.	
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	132p.s.	425 / 1,060
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	2,400	2,200	375	2,450
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	20 p.s.	545
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	600	500	all	40	115
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1,100	250	all	10	52
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	890
Dhollera Press and Ginning Co.	500	390	all	100	210
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	50	1,075
Fort Press Co	150	8,500	8,500	300 p.s.	2,625
French Press Co	300	500	all	15 p.s.	150
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	50	465
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	15 p.s.	335
New Indian Press	1,000	350	350	14	165
Prince of W. Press	120	......	1,500	75	1,515
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	100	1,200
Sassoon Press Co	300	500	500	25	485
Volkart's Press Co.	450	1,000	all	50	515

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,450
Albert Mill	400	2,000	all	..	1,050
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	1,000	100	5	125
Alfred Manufacturing Company	2,000	1,700	500	22½ p.s.	600
Alliance Spinning	600	2,500	2,500	150 p.s.	2,500
Bhownuggur Mills	300	2,000	2,000	100	900
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,065
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	40 p. s.	825
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	50	925
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	870
Empress S. & W. Co.	736	500	all	25 p. s.	650
Ditto (New issue)	400	500	150	..	365
Golam Baba S. Co.	1,000	500	400	20	540
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,115
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	..	1,055
Jaffer Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	50	675
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	60 p. s.	1,115
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	1,015
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	45 p. s.	1,020
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	1,840
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	50	1,585
Mazagon Spinning Co.	2,000	500	500	12 p. s.	247½
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	60	1,235
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,105
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	40 p. s.	1,175
Oriental	4,000	625	625	25	830
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	..	4,37½
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	65	1,075
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,150
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	50	1,015
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30	..	1,020
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	50	950
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	200	15	875

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills	100	1,000	1,000	100	650
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	8 p.c	157 / 147
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,300
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10p.ct.	10
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	125
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	500	500	300	60	360
Mechanics' Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	15
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	3 p.ct.	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10p.ct.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	100p.s.	975
Ripon Gold Mining Co. Ld.	30,000A	21	3½	..	4
Do.	1,000B	100	100	..	805
Treacher & Company.	2,000	500	all	7½	860
Thacker & Company.	1,000	100	100	12	160
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld.	2,3000	25	15	..	20

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending May 14, 1881.

Open 1,448 miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,52,839	0	0
Merchandise	6,13,179	0	0
Electric Telegraph	9,737	0	0
Total Rs.	7,75,755	0	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,275¾ miles ... Total Rs.	5,75,049	0	0
Increase	2,00,706	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship W. D. Lawrence, 2,458 tons, Captain W. Lawrence, will sail to-day for Havre with a general cargo.

THE ship Mathew Curtis, 1,237 tons, Captain O. R. Young, will sail to-day for Antwerp with a general cargo.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Cathay, 1,884 tons, Captain W. M. Robbie, will sail to-day for Australia with Australian mail and a general cargo.

THE steamer Kerbella, 1,501 tons, Captain F. A. Wilson, arrived in harbour on the 18th instant from Calcutta (1st May) with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Byculla, 1,114 tons, Captain W. R. Mason, arrived in harbour on the 18th instant from Moulmein (3rd May) with a cargo of timber.

THE steamer Scio, 1,043 tons, Captain G. Thomson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (7th April) in ballast. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Euphrates, 449 tons, Captain J. Johnson, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persien Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and Mrs. Collins and child, and 18 deck passengers.

THE steamer Kepler, 1,265 tons, Captain J. R. Lascelles, arrived in harbour on the 18th instant from Cardiff (14th April) with a cargo of 2,078 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE barque Peggie, 248 tons, Captain E. W. Dawson, arrived in harbour on the 18th instant from Mauritius (29th March) with a cargo of 5,142 bags sugar. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. William Bell and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chinsura, 1,013 tons, Captain J. R. Gavin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. H. J. Worsley, Mr. J. D. Bell, Colonel the Hon'ble. W. C. Anderson, Mr. G. M. Macpherson, Mr. T. H. Stewart, Mrs. Dort and 3 children, Mr. J. W. Gordon, and 83 deck.

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
18	Kerbela (s)	Wilson	Calcutta, May 1.
	Kepler (s)	Lascelles	Cardiff, April 11.
	Byculla (s)	Mason	Moulmein, May 3.
	Peggie Day	Dawson	Mauritius, March 29
19	Scio (s)	Thomson	Cardiff, April 7.
	Euphrates (s)	Johnston	Bussorah, May 5.
	Chinsura (s)	Gavin	Calcutta, April 23.

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Thibet (s)	Jordan	Venice.
	M. Curtis (s)	Young	Antwerp.
	C. of Selkirk	Pattman	Rangoon.
	Rhoda	Legg	Moulmein.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Cathay, Robbie, to Australia.
Ship W. D. Lawrence, Lawrence, to Havre.

The followingvessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Geelong, to China.
Ship Hospodar, to Bremen and Havre.
Ship Austriana, to Havre.
Steamer Euphrates, to K. Coast and Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

May.	Vessel	Commander	From
13	Vellore	Yeo	Liverpool, Jan. 30.
	Saint Mildred	Murray	London, Dec. 31.
	City of Vienna	Stevens	Glasgow, Jan. 22.
14	Ethiopia (s)	Melville	Bombay, April 22.
	Chilka (s)	Campbell	Bombay, May 4.
	Mabel	Wright	Liverpool, Dec. 30.
15	Meinam (s)	Revel	Point de Galle, May 9.
	Kangra (s)	James	London, March 22.
	Madras (s)	Turner	Rangoon, May 9.
	Duncow	Large	Sunderland, Feb. 5.
	British Monarch	Morrow	Liverpool, Jan. 19.
	Moskwa	Robin	Mauritius, April 17.
	Poseidon	Hirsing	Cape Town, Feb. 10.

DEPARTURES.

May 13.—Steamers Swordsman and Duke of Buccleuch, Ship Star of Russia.
May 14.—Steamers Busheer and Baghdad Ship Brambletye.
May 15.—Steamers Satara and Madura.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

May.
16 D. of Buccleuch (s). ...... Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

May
15 Huzara (s) ...... Bombay and S. Ports.
16 Duke of Argyll (s). ...... Calcutta.
Pekin (s) ...... Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

County of Caithness—60 tons old iron, W. and A. Graham and Co.
City of Baltimore (s)—55 cwts nuxvomica, Heerjee Sewjee; 11 bales hemp and 114 bales rags, Nuthoo Soonderjee; 6 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow; 250 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co; 200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 68 bales wool, Motty Jetha; 1,340 cwts linseed cake, Thos H. Moore and Co; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 350 bales cotton, P. Nursee and Co; 125 cwts coir yarn, Currimsee Khetsee and Co.
Britannia (s)—1 bale carpets, W. M. Macaulay and Co; 1,444 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co; 1,600 cwts wheat, Lalljee Poonsey and Co; 39 bales hides, Khan Mahomed Nensey; 90 bales cotton, Nupoo Nensee; 8 bales wool, Pelly and Co; 101 bales cotton, Goculdass Toolseedass; 31 bales wool, Chimondass Mahadewdas; 170 coir yarn, Currimsee Khetsee and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Thibet (s)—2 cases shawls, Rambhoy Gyanchund.
Mongolia (s)—5 cwts ivory, Ebraham Passione.
Leverrier (s)—300 bales cotton, D. Macfaden and Co; 41 cwts horns, F. Fisher and Co.
Bancoora (s)—20 bales hides, Rehmanbhoy Russoolbhoy; 7 cases cardamoms, M. Mackenzie and Co.
Amandale (s)—150 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Duncraig (s)—1,300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Mathew Curtis (s)—2,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.
Mercedes (s)—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers,

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Prince Port—1,188 bales cotton, Lang Moir and Co.; 4,150 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 240 cwts bones, Natha Essa.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Thibet (s)—3 cases shawls, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.
Sumatra (s)—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Sumatra (s)—100 bales cotton, Framjee Edulice Dawar; 575 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Austriana—5,682 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Amiandale (s)—100 bags linseed, Sigg-Sulzer and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Castore (s)—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Sumatra (s)—150 bales cotton, John Marshall.

FOR NAPLES.

Sumatra (s)—300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Polluce (s)—26 bales twist, Okada Khetsy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Geelong (s)—661 bales cotton, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 47 bales twist, Choonilall Narandass; 15 bales twist, Eduljee Nusserwanjee; 63 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Lukmedass; 100 bales cotton, Ramgopall Foolchund; 30 bales twist, H. Jan Mahomed Abdool Khaluck; 40 bales twist, Rehemoobhoy Habibbhoy; 128 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram; 19 bales cotton Toolsidass Morarjee; 16 bales twist, H. Ellias Ally; 52 bales twist, Jairazbhoy Peerbhey; 150 cwts sharkfins and 37½ cwts fishmaws, Goolam Hoosein Jan Mahomed.
Nepaul (s)—14 cwts horns, 7½ cwts ivory and 2 boxes silver coins, Raralibhoy Mahamed; 200 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 91 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 62 cwts sharkfins, Dattoobhoy Dossa; 13 chests opium, Hajee Adum Esmall and Co; 13½ chests opium, M. S. Gubbay and Co; 19 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; 381½ cwts onions, Hussen Babanee.
Polluce (s)—4 chests opium, Sumruthroy Khetseedass; 33 chests opium, Hajee Adum Esmall and Co; 18 chests opium, H. Abdoola Noor Mahomed; 14 chests opium, Ramnaron Buldew; 23 bales cotton, Motichund Suntookchund.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nepaul (s)—14 chests opium, Banodiram Balchund; 96 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 6 chests opium, C. D. Sassoon and Co; 32½ chests opium, Sriram Sewdutroy; 9 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co: 13 chests opium, Abram Ezra and Co.
Polluce (s)—10 chests opium, Sumruthroy Khetseedass; 7 chests opium, Tarachund Ghunsamdass; 6 chests opium, Marallybhoy Mahamed.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 18.

Ferguson, Surg., on duty, to Surat.
Reilly, Lieut., 17th Bo. N. I., on leave, to Lanowlee.

May 19.

Campbell, Lieut., R. A., on leave, to England.
Monteith, Lieut., 2nd Sind Horse, on leave, to England.
Forster, Captain, 38th Bl. N. I., on leave, to England.
Symonds, Captain, S. C., on leave, to England.
Burrows, Col., Bombay Inf. on leave, to England.
Poole, Major, 5th Bo. N. L. I., on leave, to England.
Tyler, Lieut. Col., R. A., on leave, to England.
Blackett, Lieut. Col., 61st Foot, on leave to England.
Partridge, Lieut., 61st Foot, on leave, to England.
Moore, Brigade Surg., on leave, to England.
Carson, Surg., on leave, to England.
Rowe, 2nd Lieut., 2-17th Foot, on duty, to Nusserabad.
Reay, Major, 6th Bo. N. I., on duty, to Mhow.
Hughes, Surg., on duty, to Deesa.
Peacocke, Surg., on duty, to Surat.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT.-COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, May 19, 1881.

1. In accordance with the District Order No. 886 of the 17th inst. the Regiment will parade at the Bandstand near the Oval on Tuesday, the 24th inst. at 5 a. m. sharp, and will march on to the Oval to take part in the Brigade parade in celebration of Her Most Gracious Majesty's birthday. Three rounds of blank ammunition to be issued per rifle and all ball ammunition to be removed from the pouches before coming on parade. White uniform with helmets, arms and accoutrements to be worn. All members are particularly requested to do their utmost to attend this parade.

By order,
A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Lieut. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, May 19.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Capt. D. S. Kemp is permitted to resign his Commission in the B. V. R. Corps.

The following extract from Field Force Orders by Major-Genl. R. Hume, C. B., Comdg. in Southern Afghanistan, dated Kandahar, 16th April, is confirmed :—

"No. 558.—Under para. 19 of the Rules for the Transport Service, Kandahar Line, which directs Transport Officers to be posted at the several stations along the road, and to be under the orders of Transport Officers in charge of Sections, Lieut. C. R. Phillips, 19th Bo. N. I., performed the duties of Transport Officer from the 5th Sept. to the 24th Oct. 1880, in addition to his other duties. The transport duties performed by this officer were other than regimental, subject to confirmation."

Lieut. G. R. C. Westropp is admitted to the B. S. C., with effect from 26th April 1880, subject to the confirmstion of the Rt. Hon. the Secy. of State for India.

Surg. Major L. S. Bruce, in Medical charge 25th N. L. I., is appointed, in addition to his regimental duties, to act as Dy. Surg.-Genl., Presy. Dist., vice Dy. Surg.-Genl. Moore, or until further orders.

Surg. W. P. Carson, I. M. D. is allowed furlough to Europe for one hundred and eighty-four days on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

Second Lieut. H. F. E. Hodges, 15th Foot, is appointed a Probr. for the Bo. S. C.

Second Lieut. T. A. Payne, G. I. P. R. V. Corps, is granted leave to England for three months from the 14th June next.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secy. of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified :—

Lieut. F. J. Tobin, 86th Foot, Probr. for the S. C., three months, medical certificate.
Col. C. L. R. Glasfurd, S. C., six months, medical certificate.
Asst. Apothy. W. Church, six months, medical certificate.

Lieut.-Col. S. Remington, S. C., has been permitted by the Secy. of State for India to retire from the Service, 26th April.

Apothy. M. F. Lobo, Med. Warrant officer, Sub. Med. Dept., is allowed furlough in India for twelve months on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

Col. C. T. Heathcote, C. B., Comdt. 19th N. I., commanded the Sind Dist. from the 31st March to the 19th April, vice Major-Genl. Wood, C. B., who vacated on promotion.

Second Lieut. Scott McKenzie, Sind V. R. Corps, is granted leave to England for three months on private affairs from the 20th May.

The services of Surg. Major W. Niven are placed at the disposal of H. E. the C.-in-C. from the 7th March.

Major A. Poole, S. C., H. M.'s 5th Bo. N. L. I. is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

Lieut. J. Monteith, S. C., Sqdn. Officer, 2nd Sind Horse, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

H. E. the Govr. in Council is pleased to appoint H. E. Jacomb, Esq., C.S., Collr. of Bombay, a Member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay, vice J. Nugent, Esq., resigned.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev. A. N. W. Spens, Senior Chaplain of Karachi, is granted privilege leave for three months from the 6th May or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. F. Aston, C. S., is appointed to act as Judicial Asst. in Kathiawar during the absence of Mr. E. T. Candy, or until further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-Col. G. C. Grant held the appointment of Judicial Comsr. in Sind substantive *pro tem.* from the 10th to the 27th Feb.

Mr. G. Jacob, Asst. Collr. in the Dist. of Satara, is appointed to be a Magte. of the First Class in the Dist. of Satara.

Rao Saheb Manishankar Lajashankar, Acting Mamlatdar of Godhra in the Panch Mahals Dist., is appointed to be a Magte. of the Second Class in the Panch Mahals Dist.

H. E. the Govr. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments and transfers of Sub. Judges :—

Mr. L. G. Fernandez, Second Class, Second Grade, Sub. Judge, to act as Sub. Judge at Kalyan in the Thana Dist. until further orders.
Rao Saheb Jhaverilal Lallubhai Thakur, Second Class, Third Grade, Sub. Judge at Bassein and Dahanu in the Thana Dist., is transferred to Dholka in the Ahmedabad Dist., vice Khan Saheb Manekji Nasarwanji Nanavati.
Rao Saheb Anandrao Krishna Kothare, Second Class, Second Grade, Sub. Judge, is transferred to Bassein and Dahanu in the Thana Dist., vice Rao Saheb Jhaverilal Lallubhai Thakur.
Rao Saheb Krishnaji Bapuji Bal, Second Class, Second Grade, Sub. Judge at Khatav and Dahivadi in the Satara Dist., is transferred to Bhusaval in the Khandesh Dist., on the retirement of Rao Saheb Govind Jagannath Kotval from the 5th June next.
Rao Saheb Ramchandra Ganesh Bakhle, Second Class, Fourth Grade, Sub. Judge at Bhiwndi in the Thana Dist., is transferred to Khatav and Dahivadi in the Satara Dist., vice Rao Saheb Krishnaji Bapuji Bal.
Rao Saheb Sadashiv Hari Khare, Second Class, Third Grade, Sub. Judge at Kara in the Ahmednagar Dist., is transferred to Bhiwndi in the Thana Dist., vice Rao Saheb Ramchandra Ganesh Bakhle.

H. E. the Govr. in Council in pleased to confirm the appointment made by the Hon. the Chief Justice of H. M's. High Court of Judicature at Bombay of Mr. H. C. Kirkpartick, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, to act as Clerk of the Crown during the absence of Mr. C. F. Farran on leave, or until further orders.

Lieut. Col. T. P. B. Walsh is appointed to act as Cant. Magte. at Ahmednagar during the absence of Lieut. Col. Moore, or until further orders.

Lieut.-Col. Walsh is also appointed to be a Magte. of the First Class, within the limits of the Cant. of Ahmednagar.

Mr. J. Nugent, Acting First Asst. Collr. in the Dist. of Satara, is appointed to be a Magte. of the First Class in the Dist. of Satara.

Azam Rangrao Ramchandra Shirhatti, Acting Mamlatdar of Taluka Dharwar, is appointed to be a Magte. of the Third Class in the Dist. of Dharwar.

The Rt. Hon. the Govr. in Council is pleased to invest Rao Bahadur Gopal Govind Phatak, First Class Sub. Judge at Nasik in the Thana Dist., with power to hear appeals from such decrees and orders of Sub. Courts as may be referred to him by the Judge of that Dist. or the officer exercising the powers of a Dist. Judge at Nasik.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. T. Wingate, Asst. Supdt. Revenue Survey, S. M. Country, is allowed furlough for fifteen months from the date on which he may be relieved from duty.

H. E. the Govr. in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Sabajirao Chintaman Chitnis, Mamlatdar of Alibag, to act as Huzur Dy. Collr., Kolaba, during the absence on leave of Mr. Anandrao Bhaskar, or until further orders.

Mr. Aderji Jiwanji, Acting Huzur Dy. Collr., Kaira, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

H. E. the Govr. in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. E. Lawrence, Asst. Collr., Thana, to act as Asst. Collr., Khandesh, and Mr. Sorabji Padamji Pestonji, Asst. Collr., Poona, to act as Asst Collr., Thana.

Mr. F. W. Marriott, Asst. Supdt., Ratnagiri Survey, is promoted from the 4th to the 3rd Grade of Asst. Supdt. with effect from 1st April.

Mr. A. G. Maury, on special duty, Salt Dept. in Sind, is allowed furlough for 11 months and 23 days.

H. E. the Govr. in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. R. N. Coghlan to act as Asst. Collr. of Salt Revenue on special duty in Sind during the absence on leave of Mr. A. G. Maury, or until further orders.

H. E. the Govr. in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. A. Shewan to be Forest Settlement Officer in the whole of the Satara Dist.

H. E. the Govr. in Council is also pleased to appoint the Collr. of Satara to hear appeals from orders passed by the aforesaid Forest Settlement Officer.

Mr. J. B. Peile, C. S. I., has been appointed a Member and President of the Central Committee for Vernacular and Deptl. Examinations.

H. E. the Govr. in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. T. H. Stewart, C.S., to be Survey and Settlement Comsr. on the retirement from service of the Hon. Col. W. C. Anderson from the 1st prox.

H. E. the Govr. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments consequent on the appointment of Mr. T. H. Stewart, C. S., as Survey and Settlement Comsr :—

Mr. A. H. Spry to be Collr. and Magte. of the Dist. of Sholapur and Dist. Registrar and Political Agent, Sholapur, vice Mr. T. H. Stewart.
Mr. W. A. East to be Collr. and Magte. of the Dist. of Dharwar and Dist. Registrar and Political Agent, Dharwar, vice Mr. A. H. Spry, continuing to act as Collr. and Magte. of the Dist. of Khandesh and Dist. Registrar and Political Agent, Khandesh, during the absence of leave of Mr. W. H. Propert or until further orders.
Mr. J. Nugent to be a First Asst. Collr. from the date of Mr. T. H. Stewart's appointment as Survey and Settlement Comsr. and to act as Collr. and Magte of the Dist. of Satara and dist. Registrar and Political Agent, Satara, from that date during the absence of Mr. W. R. Pratt on privilege leave.

H. E. the Govr. in Council is pleared to make the following appointments during the abences on leave of Mr. A. A. Borradaile, or until further orders. :—

Mr. J. G. White, C.S., to act as Collr. and Magte. of the Dist. of Surat and Dist. Registrar and Agent for the Govr., Surat.
Mr. G. F. M. Grant, C.S., to act a Collr. and Magte. of the Dist. of Broach and Dist. Registrar, Broach.
Mr. W. Woodward, C. S., on his return from furlough, to act as Collr. and Magte. of the Dist. of the Panch Mahals, Agent for the Govr., Dist. Registrar, Panch Mahals, and Political Agent for the Rewa Kantha.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Major G. W. Oldham, R.E., Dy. Consg. Engr. for Rys. and ex-officio Under Secy. to Govt, Ry. Branch, has been granted three months' privilege leave with effect from the 20th April.

Major W. J. Engledue, R.E., has been appointed to officiate as Under Secy. to Govt. during the absenc. of Major Oldham.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. H. T. Gwyther, Asst. Engr. Second Grade, Rajputana Ry., is granted three months' language and three months' privilege leave with effect from such date as he may be relieved on his duties.

Mr. A. Morton, Dist. Loco. Supdt. is granfed three months' privilege leave of absence with effect from such date as he is relieved of his duties.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

K. M. SHROFF.—Declined with thanks.

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
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acknowledged by all who have used them to be a certain cure for HEAD-ACHE, BILIOUSNESS, LIVER COMPLAINTS, diseases of DIGESTION, and FEVERS. These PILLS act with great mildness, cleansing the system of all impurities, without leaving the bowels in an unhealthy condition. Residents of hot climates find them indispensable, and no family should be without them. Sold by Dealers everywhere.

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Messrs. C. MARCKS & COMPANY,
OF
BOMBAY and POONA,

HAVE the pleasure of announcing that Mr. A. MENIST, Oculist's Optician of Amsterdam and London, has appointed them AGENTS for the sale of his celebrated PEBBLE SPECTACLES and EYE-GLASSES, BINOCULARS, &c.

Mr. MENIST makes his Frames of Gold and Silver only, which have been found to be the best metals for the purpose, his object being to obtain perfection as nearly as possible, without regard to cost. He does not use steel, for this metal rusts and the joints become loose, altering the focus of the glasses, and so injuring the eyes; neither is there any economy in it, for in this climate it corrodes so quickly that it must be often renewed, while Gold or Silver are practically everlasting, and Aluminum cannot be used, for it leaves an indelible mark on the skin wherever it comes in contact with it.

Mr. MENIST'S NON-PRESSURE EYE-GLASSES have a spring so made that it may be twisted in any direction without breaking, and they maintain their position when worn without any pressure or leaving any mark when removed.

His 12-lens "DUCHESSE" are all Achromatic and as powerful as Field Glasses.

His FIELD, MARINE, and OPERA GLASSES may be used for hours without causing the eyes to ache.

Mr. MENIST has left instruments with Messrs. C. MARCKS and Co. which enable them to test each eye separately, for it frequently happens that they differ more or less in power.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co., for the convenience of clients who may not wish to purchase Mr. MENIST'S GLASSES, have also in stock some of their own manufacture, at lower prices, in Gold, Silver, and Steel frames, and though the quality of the pebbles is admittedly not equal to those of Mr. Menist, yet it is very good, and much superior to most of what is sold as the "finest Brazilian Pebbles.

Pamphlets may be had on application

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

KING—May 17th, at Bombay, the wife of Mr. Henry Marshall King, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

CROMARTIE—BROMLEY—May 12th, at St. Ann's, Indore, Duncan Cromartie to Alma, daughter of the late E. F. Montfore Bromley, of Scotsdale, Tasmania.
COX—BAKER—May 7th, at Cuttack, Orissa, George William Stirling, second son of the Rev. Sir G. W. Cox, Bart., of the Knoll, Farnborough, Hants, to Jeanie Catherine, daughter of the late Joseph Baker, of Serampore.
LAMONT—BRAID—May 14th, at Agra, John Henry Lamont, to Margaret, widow of the late Alexander Braid.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1881.

AT the first blush, on reading the London *Times* telegram quoting the remarks of Sir Louis Mallet at the Monetary Conference, it seemed as if the Indian member had said something important; that the Indian horse, finding his position, harnessed to the golden car with the English mare and the Canadian filly, had become restive in the work he was not accustomed to, and had kicked over the traces. This was evidently the view taken in commercial circles both here and at home, as exchange and Indian rupee paper were both affected by the news. On careful perusal, however, it appears that what Sir Louis Mallet said amounts to nothing at all. To offer to engage that India will not alter the present free mintage of silver on certain conditions is useless, as the members of the Conference are quite shrewd enough to see that India could not, if she would, and would not if she could, give up her present system of free mintage. This is clear on the face of it, and was enunciated only a year or two ago by a resolution of the Supreme Government. The good effect, therefore of Sir Louis Mallet's speech must have arisen from his advice to France and the United States. It was quite time that some one should point out to them, that unless they were willing to appear very ridiculous, they must take the bull by the horns and rehabilitate silver. It would suit both England and the Indian Government for France and the United States to carry the silver burden on their own shoulders, as this would relieve gold of the great demand upon it, and permit British trade and industry to revive. But if the British principles of mono-metallism is sound, the advice would be simply using the French and Ameriban pairs to pull the chestnuts out of the fire. Any such course as adopting bi-metallism would, according to British ideas, bring commercial ruin on a nation. It would seem hardly becoming, therefore, for an English representative to urge on France and the United States to adopt the free mintage of silver with the result, according to English views, of losing all their gold to be replaced with silver. However, it is quite time that the Conference should come to an end of its talk and begin to act. And we shall be glad if Sir Louis Mallet's apparently self-interested suggestion heads the two Governments which brought the Conference together to decide whether or not to undertake the load which it was clear from the first they alone must bear if silver was to be rehabilitated.

THE Wuttundari Bill now occupying the attention of the Bombay Legislative Council deals with a most complex question, which has continually exercised the attention of Bombay administrators since the conquest of the Mahrattas. The matter was exhaustively discussed between 1870 and 1872. The Act now in force was passed as the result of that discussion; and after the question had received, as was thought at the time, the fullest possible consideration. Wuttundars are, as we may explain for the benefit of those of our readers who are unacquainted with the mofussil, hereditary office holders. In the days of Mahratta rule, all offices from that of the Commander-in-Chief downwards, were hereditary—subject, of course, to the occasional caprice of the sovereign. The wuttundars, such as deshmooks, deshpandehs, patels, and koolkarnees, are the subordinate village or district officers, who are still invested with the hereditary privilege of local authority. Their remuneration was fixed in land, in estates subject to a limited assessment called the joodi. These estates are, upon the death of the holder, subject to the ordinary Hindoo law of sub-division amongst children. Thus the wuttundars, *i. e.*, the proprietors of wuttuns, or the persons, qualified to bear office in any village, are continually liable to increase in numbers; whilst the property intended to remunerate the patel or kulkarnee for his services is continually sub-divided. The difficulty of the matter will now be understood. The question is, how to get very important public duties efficiently performed without interfering with private rights and hereditary property. The Bill of 1872 settled the question in the following way. It directed that a register should be prepared of all the persons entitled to serve. The Collector of the district, whenever a vacancy occurred, was empowered to appoint the first man upon this register, provided he was not physically nor morally unfit; and the person so appointed holds office for a term of ten years, receiving a fixed salary from the revenues of the divided wuttun. After ten years his office determines, and another vacancy occurs. The new Bill proposes to upset this arrangement altogether, and to enable the Collector to select any single member of the wuttundari family at his discretion, and to appoint him for life. At the same time it is proposed to largely augment the numbers of those qualified to serve by including the descendants of collateral branches. At first sight it may seem that, although this arrangement may put a good deal of arbitrary power into the hands of the Collector, it must be for the public good for an important official like a patel or kulkarnee to be selected for merit, instead of owing his position to the accident of birth. Mr. Bradlaugh, and those gentlemen who advocate the destruction of the House of Lords, would regard this as a proposition which required no proof. But practically when we come to look into the circumstances of the case, we shall find it to be not quite so plain. In the first place, to be able to select, the Collector must know personally those from amongst whom the selection is to be made. How is a Collector with a thousand wuttuns in his district to know anything whatever about the obscure villagers who claim the right to serve in these various offices? It will hardly be suggested that he shall hold a competetive examination when vacancies occur, and compel the old grey-beards of a village to compete with their grandchildren fresh from the high school. How then is he to select? A conscientious man will feel that an impossible duty has been put upon him. He will know that any attempt to investigate rival claims will be in the long run unsuccessful; and he will naturally fall into the old-fashioned plan of choosing the senior representative of the family, as the man who is considered by village opinion to be the right man to serve, and who naturally possesses considerable moral authority amongst his fellow-ryots. If not, he may appoint some enterprising young scion of the stock, who has been educated at the high school, and has come under his notice, to the dire tribulation and wrath of the old men of the village. In any case, whatever the selection may be, if at all out of the usual course, it will be the signal for rival and aggrieved claimants to betake themselves to the neighbourhood of members of Council and Revenue Commissioners, at a great cost in money to themselves, and at no inconsiderable worry and inconvenience to the aforesaid officials. For the Collector's decision is not to be open to "appeal," but it is to be open to "review." It is supposed that there is some distinction between these terms. There may be a technical one, but according to the axiom "the greater includes the less," it is clear that review includes appeal. Any Revenue Commissioner who may be affected by rustic eloquence can obviously review the Collector's proceedings. On the other hand, if "appeal" only were permitted, he could only interfere upon a formal petition. The fact is that it is much better that some certain and regular method of selection should obtain, even if it be not a very scientific one, than that uncertainty should leave room for intrigue and corruption. A fair selection is possible in an office or department where the relative merits of the few qualified candidates are well known to the selecting officer; but it will be found impracticable, we fear, to apply the same principle to a crowd of simple villagers of whom nothing is known. It is difficult enough to select judiciously even in departments where the character of each servant is well known to the head. Even in this case there is always a tendency for selection to degenerate into the plain and easy road, the well-worn groove of seniority. But there is really no analogy whatever between the appointment of a "wuttundar" and the promotion of a departmental servant. In the first case the chief authority of the holder of the office is derived from his hereditary right, which has not yet lost any of its power amongst the natives of this country, the most conservative of peoples. In the case of an ordinary departmental servant, the salary attached to the office is always an ample remuneration for the services performed. In the case of a wuttundar the salary of the wuttundar is always trifling, often a merely nominal sum, and is never the chief object of ambition. The authority, and still more the recognised position as head of the Wuttundari family is always the real attraction; and no order of Government, or fiat of a Collector, can altogether destroy this position of the recognised head of the ruling family, or confer it upon another. If a junior and probably needy member of the family should be appointed to an office, to which he feels he has no right, and which carries with it no adequate remuneration, the inevitable result will be that he will take steps to supplement his income by illegal means. He will be certain to indulge freely in the temptation which is always strong enough in this country, and particularly amongst this class, of "eating money." The Bill will prove, if indeed it passes, a most unpopular one with the rural classes, and especially with the wuttundars themselves. We have at the same time no doubt whatever that any number of petitions in its favour might now be obtained from junior wuttundars who now believe they have little chance of ever serving, and who, according to the universal weakness of human nature, fondly fancy that they would be the lucky ones selected. When this delusion is expelled and the appointment of a Collector's nominee for life, hasexcluded them from all hope of office, these men will be found to have changed their opinions and to regard the new bill as simply the last and worst form of "Sirkari Zoolum." Even the persent system puts more power into the hands of the Collector than is at first apparent. A suggestion from him to the individual next upon the list, to the effect that he had better decline to serve, is generally attended to; for the latter is otherwise afraid he may incur the disgrace of being passed over on account of "physical or moral incapacity," so rejection is practically always possible in the few cases in which it is really necessary. The argument urged in favour of an extension of the capability of bearing office to collateral branches of the wuttundari families, viz., that injustice is committed upon those who are excluded, who are unable to marry their daughters, unless their names are inscribed in the village *libro-d'oro*, the register of those capable of serving, appears to us a little farfetched. There are always discontented members of minor branches, who pretend that their rights have been ignored. A line must, however, be drawn somewhere. These claims have been settled once, and the settlement has acquired the sanction of some years' operation. It is surely unadvisable to reopen the question of these claims without due cause. We doubt whether the Bill, if it passes, will put any useful power into the hands of strong Collectors, and we are certain that it will enable injudicious Collectors to work much mischief. The whole business is a difficult and complicated question. It appears to us that Lord Melbourne's celebrated query may with advantage be adduced to the Government in this matter. Is it not possible to "let it alone."

WE have again to bring to public notice a mill-accident which is now some days old, but of which no information has been allowed to transpire. On Tuesday last the engine of the Hindustan Spinning and Weaving Mills broke down. The great fly-wheel, the cylinder, and the second motion wheel were smashed to pieces. Fortunately no lives were lost; but that is due entirely to the fact that the accident happend, as accidents of that kind generally do in Bombay, before the operatives had assembled. The damage to property is very great, as, besides the actual injury done to the engine, we hear that it will take several months to put it in working order again, during which time of course the mill will stop working.

There are two points which call for urgent attention on the part of the public and of the authorities in connection with an accident of this kind. It is in the first place very discreditable that there is not, or does not appear to be, any civic machinery which should ensure the prompt disclosure of an event of the kind. This accident occurred four days ago. In the previous case, where seven lives were lost, something like a week elapsed before news of the event was allowed to leak out. It ought to be the duty of the mill-owner to report the accident at once; and it ought to be somebody's business to see that he does not neglect that duty. Again, the public will hardly be satisfied that everything is done to minimise the chance of grave accidents of this kind happening until steps are taken to enforce on the mill-owners the employment of skilled and well trained operatives to take complete charge of their engines. At present, we believe, this obvious duty is shirked, with the view of keeping down expenses; and engines, which, like the fire that feeds them, are good servants, but bad masters, are entrusted to groups of subordinates who are fit to do the particular work required of them so long as all goes well, but who are helpless when anything goes wrong. Is it a mere coincidence that the accident we report this morning occurred to a mill which is worked by the same agents who have charge of the Western India Mills? If not, we think a close inquiry should be held with the view of ascertaining whether the faulty system on which we have animadverted is encouraged by these agents. The money lost will be some lesson to the shareholders; though its effect will too soon pass away. But these accidents involve danger to the life and limbs of a peculiarly helpless class, and it is a public duty to call attention to the unquestionable fact—as we believe it to be—that adequate and reasonable precautions are not taken against their recurrence. In the case of these two mills we believe that the agents themselves worked them without the aid of any responsible mill manager. So long as that is permitted, there is no reason why we should not have accidents every week.

REGICIDES operate in one way in Russia and after another fashion in Turkey, but there is as little doubt that Abdul Aziz was assassinated as that Alexander II. did not die, as the Coroner's verdicts express it, "from natural causes." What is surprising in regard to the death of the late Sultan is that no proceedings should have been taken with a view to bringing his murderers to justice till some five years after his death. When the announcement was made that he had committed suicide, everybody outside Turkey looked upon it as the Turkish way of saying that he had been murdered; and no doubt the Turks themselves had as shrewd an idea as people of other countries that Abdul Aziz never opened the veins in his arm himself by which a score of astute surgeons "of different nationalities" certified that they believed he had bled to death. Abdul Aziz, it will be remembered, was deposed through the instrumentality of Midhat Pasha (now charged with being concerned in his murder) and Hussein Avni, then Grand Vizier, and was conveyed on May 31st, 1876, across the Golden Horn to the Old Seraglio, where, *Men of the Time* tells us, "he committed suicide or was murdered shortly afterwards." Midhat Pasha has been one of the most prominent Turks of the age, being especially known as an active reformer. He was Grand Vizier at one time under Abdul Aziz, and again under the present Sultan Murad V., but his enemies were successful in procuring his deposition and banishment in February, 1877. He travelled in England, France, and other countries of Europe, till towards the end of 1878, when he was in some measure restored to favour, and appointed Governor-General of Syria, which appointment he still held when the charge of complicity in the murder of Sultan Abdul Aziz was laid against him. Midhat's attempt at escape by flying to Smyrna, and appealing to the Consuls of the European powers represented there to protect him, shows that he considered his case desperate if brought before the tribunal at Constantinople. Whether the feeling which prompted him to escape arose from a consciousness of guilt, or from a conviction that his enemies would be able to secure a conviction, whether innocent or guilty, if they once got him into their clutches, the trial which must follow on his having surrendered himself when the Consuls at Smyrna refused him an asylum, will perhaps show.

WE hear that a number of experienced factory inspectors are being brought out from England to work the new Factory Act, which comes into operation on the 1st July next.

ENGLISH MILITARY LETTER.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 29.

I SINCERELY hope that the successful volunteer manœuvres at Brighton on Easter Monday will cause the public to take an increased interest on the force, and as a result will bring pressure to bear on the Secretary of War to induce him to slightly loosen the purse-strings. What is the present state of things? This. We possess a body of some 200,000 men serving without pay, the artillery of which has shown that it can work 40-pounders at all events efficiently, while the infantry drill and manœuvre fairly, as a rule, are excellent shots—many individuals, indeed, are splendid marksmen—and are steady, and subordinate, and intelligent. Their physique, too, is in three cases out of four good. Thus we have got an army equal numerically to some six army corps, organized as far as regiments, clothed, and armed, and wanting but little to be an admirable body of troops. That little consists mainly in supplying the volunteers with water-bottles, haver-sacks, and great-coats. Only a few of the men are in possession of these articles, yet without them the volunteers could not enter on a campaign. The corps are too poor to buy the articles in question, yet a comparatively small number of thousands would suffice, and might be saved by Government were the number of returns required by the War Office diminished by half. The fact is the volunteer force has grown up of itself, and has received very little aid or encouragement from Pall Mall, and the authorities, in spite of their paper schemes, have, I fancy, scarcely made up their minds to what use they should put the volunteers in case of an invasion. As I have often said, I believe they would be, as a rule, most usefully employed in fortresses and entrenched camps. I have, however, no hesitation in declaring my belief that 30,000 or even 40,000 would be valuable re-inforcements to the field army.

Great disgust is being felt by the Army Veterinary Department at being unified. The precious would-be army-reformer of to-day has a craze for every department being cut on the same pattern and available for work or employment everywhere. The cause of the unification of the Army Veterinary Department is the dislike which some of the senior officers entertain to Indian service, and for this reason a measure almost universally unpopular has been adopted.

Several letters have appeared in the *Times* during the past week on the subject of the firing of our infantry, and there seems to be a general feeling on the part of officers that much remains to be done in this respect. In the first place enough practice ammunition is not allowed. The Germans expend far more than we do, and Major Flood Rage, no mean authority, says in a letter to the *Times* that many volunteers fire 2,000 rounds and few great shots expend less than 300 to 400 rounds in the year. Then our mode of trying to make soldiers good shots :—we take care that our men never fire in a hurry, do not fire many rounds at a time, do not fire if the wind is high, and that their nerves are perfectly steady before the practice begins. Finally, we make them fire at objects as unlike a man or horse as possible at known distances. The allowance of ten rounds for field firing is only a recent innovation, and is a mere trifle. The Germans, on the contrary, accustom their men to fire under the conditions of actual war, and even when breathless from a charge. The objects bear some resemblance in size and shape to the living targets of a battle-field, and are in certain practices moved up and down, or from side to side. In such practices the distances are unknown. One officer writes to the *Times* to complain that our officers do not take sufficient interest in musketry. That is true; but the cause is the theoretical nature of the system, which does not commend itself to men of common-sense, and the exaggerated pretensions of the musketry department, and its absurd claims to be considered scientific. There is really no mystery in musketry, and it should be taught like any other drill. Surely it requires no especial scientific capacity to enable an officer to learn by heart the whole of the Hythe Book word for word, if such a feat were not ridiculous waste of time. Had the Hythe School not been so pretentious, had not talked so much nonsense about the uselessness of the bayonet, not revelled in ridiculous and voluminous returns, had not been, in short, in every respect so utterly impractical, the army would have been as keen about rifle practice as are the volunteers. There should be a great deal more field-firing, the Government should give subventions to regimental rifle clubs, and there should be a 200 yards rifle gallery in every barrack for the amusement of the men. Our soldiers need more practice than those of most other armies, for, owing to the fact that they come from, as a rule, the lower classes, and the preservation of game, &c., a recruit on joining is generally quite unused to the management of fire-arms, even of fowling pieces. Abroad, all classes are to be found in the ranks, and the civil population have plenty of opportunities of shooting.

It has been said that the worst use to which you can put a man is to hang him. There are, however, exceptions to every rule, and it would really seem that the best use to which a military prisoner named Andrew M'Karnon could be put would be to furnish occupation for the hangman. There are some men and women who are worse than wild beasts, and have a positive and active lust for blood. This young ruffian—for he is only 23—appears to be one of that sort. He was undergoing imprisonment at Lewes Jail for making a false statement on attestation and for escaping from confinement. One day in chapel he suddenly stabbed a fellow prisoner who, he said, "had rounded" on him, at the back of the shoulder with a knife which he had secreted. Fortunately the blow was stopped by the shoulder blade, and his intended victim, though badly, was not mortally wounded. When tried for murder he pleaded guilty, avowed his determination to murder his victim if he got the chance, and behaved altogether more like a mad wolf than a human being. I am happy to say the brute has been sentenced to penal servitude for life; but as he avows his intention to murder somebody, he will probably before long end his days on the scaffold.

The 60th Rifles are naturally very indignant at the statements made some weeks ago by a London paper, that the 3rd Battalion had misbehaved itself at the disastrous affair of the Majuba Mountain. I am therefore happy to be able to say that last night in the House of Commons, in reply to a question from General Fielder, an ex-officer of the regiment, a telegram was read from Sir Evelyn Wood, which completely clears the fair fame of the battalion. The telegram runs as follows :—"April 20, Fort Amiel.—Please contradict unfavourable reports of 3rd-60th on 28th February. None on Majuba. One company sent out with spare ammunition to join supporting company of 92nd, and retired with it by orders from ... pect Camp, bringing all the ammunition. Two companies posted three miles off, covered retreat steadily. Am perfectly satisfied with their behaviour. —(Signed) WOOD." I may mention that the only occasion on which this battalion was seriously engaged in the recent campaign, viz., at the Ingogo River it lost in killed and wounded 5 officers and 119 men out of 297 of all ranks.

The accounts from the Transvaal are to the effect that the Boers are acting in the most high-handed and dishonest manner regarding the property of loyal Boers or English settlers, that they have murdered another Englishman, that loyal Boers and English settlers are leaving the country, and that the natives are dreadfully distressed at being abandoned by us to the tender mercies of the Boers.

A Mr. Ashe, who gives himself out in the title page of the work as Major (late King's Dragoon Guards), as if he had retired from that regiment as a field officer, has edited a collection of letters describing the last campaign in Southern Afghanistan. I have not yet read sufficient of the book to give an opinion. I will to-day confine myself to saying that Mr. Ashe left the K. D. as a Captain, and was appointed Major in a regiment of volunteers, which he quitted after a few weeks, without, I believe, having done a day's duty with it. His assumed rank, therefore, ought not to be allowed to carry weight with it.

A writer in the *Times* complains that the British cemetery on Catheart's Hill, close to Sebastopol, is in a discreditable state of ruin and neglect. The walls are broken down and Tartars pasture their cattle in the interior and desecrate it in other ways. The French cemetery, on the other hand, is well cared for, being looked after by a French officer assisted by some private soldiers. The Russians openly blame us for this shameful neglect of our dead heroes. I recollect that some seven or eight years ago public attention was drawn to the state of our Crimean cemeteries, and such pressure was brought to bear on the Secretary of War, that an officer was sent out to report on the subject and a promise was given that proper care would be taken in future. Proper care has evidently not been taken, and I should like to know at whose door the blame rests.

On the 1st July next the fusion of the infantry of the line into so many territorial regiments will take place. Much difficulty and hardship will be the result. How are the officers—say, of the 50th and 97th, or any other pair of link battalions—to stand on the seniority list. It would seem but logical that every officer should take his place according to the date of his commission in either of the two regiments, army rank and battalion seniority being ignored. Of course that would involve much grumbling. The senior captains of the 1st battalion might date from only 1877 and the senior captains of the 2nd battalion from 1870. The captain of the 1st battalion will, therefore, perhaps only stand eighth on the list, whereas on 30th June he stood first. This, however, is one of the unavoidable results of fusion, and if we are to be logical, we must accept it. It will be very hard, however, if just before fusion the promotions necessitated by the new scheme are made, for in that case many juniors will be pitchforked over their seniors. I doubt whether the authorities have quite made up their minds, but I am told that there is an idea at the War Office of making promotion go by battalions for some years to come. To do this would be to violate the very principle on which fusion is based.

THE NIZAM'S CAPITAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD (DECCAN), MAY 15.

YESTERDAY morning a young city nobleman, the Nawab Mookram-ud-Dowlah Bahadur, who has held for several years past the post of Revenue Minister under His Highness the Nizam's Government, left this for Bombay *en route* to England. He is a nephew of Sir Salar Jung, but was unable to accompany his uncle to Europe when he travelled there four years ago, owing to the exigencies of the State service, which required his presence at that time. There was a great crowd at the City railway station, among whom were the two sons of Sir Salar Jung, to wish him God-speed in his long journey and a safe return to Hyderabad. The Nawab is accompanied by Mr. Sheik Ismael, a doctor in the Nizam's service, who attends the Nawab personally, and several other gentlemen. It is gratifying thus to see that young Hyderabad, formerly so bigoted, has now taken up the march of enlightenment; and all are evidently anxious to imbibe more or less of the civilization of the West. There is no doubt now, seeing both His Excellency Sir Salar Jung and the Nawab Mookram-ud-Dowlah have led the way, that many of our city nobles will follow suit and visit England and Europe themselves. This desire arises as a matter of course, and is in fact a natural outcome of the English education so many of them are now receiving, but which was actually looked upon on the part of most of the conservative nobles under the regime of the old Nizam's Government, not many years ago, as rank infidelity, and as retrograding towards the doings and ways of "Kaffirism." Now, however,

"Old times are changed, old manners gone,"
For progress rules the Nizam's throne,

and the present young Nizam has no less than two English tutors to teach him the way in which he is hereafter to walk. The gentleman who has just succeeded Captain Clerk as His Highness's guardian and tutor has already won laurels by the way in which he has so successfully suprintended the studies of the Maharajah of Mysore. Most of the young noblemen are now very assiduous in acquiring as much knowledge of the English language and literature as they possibly can, and consequently have a great desire to become acquainted with the doings of the world beyond Hyderabad. Sir Salar Jung has set, as is his wont, an excellent example by establishing a "Madressa Aliya, or school for noblemen, in a large building outside the city of Hyderabad. To this institution His Excellency sends two of his own sons to be trained, and one of them has illustrated the advantages emanating from the emulation at a public school by passing several stiff examinations.

Since the departure of Shumsul-Oomra, Ameer-i-Kabir, and Co-regent with Sir Salar Jung in the administration of the Hyderabad dominions, for Bombay on account of his health, little is said or surmised regarding the libel case against Mr. Knight, of the London *Statesman*, in which he is concerned, and which at first created considerable interest here. The matter, however, is not likely to drop, so I shall keep you aware of what is being done anent this affair when anything of import turns up bearing on it.

Another case which creates a considerable amount of interest here and along the G. I. P. Railway line, is that of a European Inspector of Railway Police at Shahabad—formerly the headquarters of Major Dobbs—the Superintendent of the Nizam's Railway, recently gone home—who has been accused of aiding and abetting the theft of an official document or letter. Colonel Campbell, Commanding the Resident's escort, and acting for Major Dobbs, thought the case so serious that he refused to bail the Inspector. An application was made to the Resident, however, and he ordered that bail should be accepted. The case is to be heard shortly in the court of the Cantonment Magistrate, Secunderabad.

MISLEADING GUIDES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—On referring to the G. I. P. R. guide for the current month, I find that the mail-train on the B. B. and C. I. R. line is timed to reach Ahmedabad from Bombay at 6-40 a.m. and the mail-train from Ahmedabad to Ajmere is timed to leave the former station at 6-20 a.m., that is, 20 *minutes before* the arrival of the mail-train from Bombay. Again, on referring to the B. B. and C. I. R. guide for this month, I find that the mixed train is timed to leave Surat at 6-30 p.m. and to arrive at Bombay at 6-50 a.m. Please, therefore, allow me to draw the attention of the authorities to these inaccuracies as they are likely to mislead intending travellers.

Tardeo, May 18. J. H.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In Disorders of the Skin this safe and simple remedy produces remarkably beneficial effects. J. L. Milton, Esq., Surgeon to St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, writes :—"After carefully examining the effects of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and comparing them with those produced by other kinds of Cod Liver Oil, I have satisfied myself of its very great superiority. In some cases of lepra, eczema, lichen, and prurigo I consider Dr. de Jongh's Oil invaluable." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees; Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

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TELEGRAMS.

SOUTHERN AFGHANISTAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 19.

Sirdar Alum Khan and his party arrived at Quetta on the 15th inst.

On the same day, Taj Muhammad Khan Seistani, a Persian refugee of note, who did good service for us at Kandahar, left on his way to Persia through Beluchistan, the Shah having permitted him to return to Teheran.

It is reported that a merchant travelling from Kandahar to Herat has returned from Girishk in consequence of a rumour there that the Sartip, with some sowars, had reached Washir from Herat.

It is said that the Amir's Governor intends sending 400 Khassidars, one regiment of infantry, and one of cavalry to Zemindawar immediately.

All is quiet at Kandahar, but the people are suffering in consequence of high prices prevailing. The postal service between Kandahar and Chaman is working well.

STATE OF AFFAIRS AT KANDAHAR.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, MAY 19.

It is reported at Quetta that all was going on well at Kandahar up to the 15th. The Ghilzai troops have left for Girishk; there was no news of importance from Herat.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

SURRENDER OF MIDHAT PASHA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 18.

Midhat Pasha has surrendered himself to the Turkish authorities, the Consuls at Smyrna having refused him an asylum.

MR. GLADSTONE.

LONDON, MAY 19.

Mr. Gladstone has so far recovered from his indisposition as to be able to transact business.

[Reuter's agent informs us that owing to various mutilations, the remainder of our to-day's telegram is rendered unintelligible.]

THE NEW RUSSIAN MINISTRY.

CIRCULAR OF COUNT IGNATIEF.

ST. PETERSBURG, MAY 18.

A Circular has been issued by Count Ignatief, the new Minister of the Interior, stating that autocracy alone is able to remedy the evils connected with the internal affairs of the Empire. The Government will endeavour to extirpate the spirit of rebellion now existing to strengthen the faith and morals of the people, and to alleviate the condition of the peasantry.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LISBON, MAY 19.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dorunda, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the evening of the 18th inst.

LONDON, MAY 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed in favour of buyers. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	4 1-16d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

4	per cent.	Rupee Paper	84⅝
4½	do.	do.	91⅜
3	do.	Consols for account	102¼
5	do.	French Rente, 1872	120¼
Bar Silver			51 9-16

Arrival—Cosmo.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1881.

At	6 a. m.	82·1. Farht.
,,	10 a. m.	88·5
,,	2 p. m.	91·2
,,	4 p. m.	90·6

WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1881.

At	10 p. m.	83·6

WE hear that H. E. the Governor has forwarded to Mr. Wright a cheque for Rs. 100 towards the cost of establishing the Back Bay Swimming Bath.

IT is notified in yesterday's *Bombay Government Gazette* that "Colonel G. R. S. Burrows, Bombay Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe under the Regulations."

THE "general remarks" appended to the Season Reports of the Bombay Presidency, issued by the Revenue Department, for the week ended the 11th inst., state :—"Rains fell in several of the Southern Districts, heavily in parts of Belgaum and Dharwar. Land is being prepared in many parts for monsoon crop. Locusts have been seen in Sind and Belgaum, but no damage has been done. The heat is great. Public health is fair.

THE Secretary of State for India (Lord Hartington), in forwarding to the local Government a memorandum by the Army Sanitary Commission on the report of the Bombay Municipality for 1879, remarks :—"It is not necessary for me to make any observations upon the report itself, which has been fully reviewed in your resolution of 9th July last, and which you consider generally satisfactory. As, however, it appears that this is the last annual report to be submitted by the late Municipal Commissioner, Mr. J. H. Grant, C.S., I am unwilling to pass over, without notice, the high appreciation of his valuable services to the Municipality expressed by the Town Council, and concurred in by your Excellency."

THE Army Sanitary Commission thus conclude their memorandum on the Bombay Municipality's Annual Report for 1871 :—"Our principal recommendation of a practical kind with which we would conclude the present memorandum is that the city drainage should be proceeded with as quickly as possible, and on one consistent plan, including the water-supply. Water-supply and drainage are not two works, but one and the same work. For sanitary purposes the water-pipe is really the head of the drainage, and the outlet sewer is the ultimate extremity of the water-pipe. It is impossible to separate them, as has been done in England, by permitting the water-supply to be an object of private speculation, and placing the drainage under a public body, without incurring risks to public health and increase of cost to ratepayers, which it would be most desirable to avoid in India, although both water-supply and drainage have hitherto been under one authority there."

WE hope to see a good turn out of the Bombay Volunteers at the Queen-Empress's birthday parade on Tuesday morning. For the convenience of members of D Company, many of whom live out at Byculla and Mazagon, it has been arranged that tram-cars shall leave the Girgaum and Byculla termini at half-past four o'clock. Men who have to come in this distance will have to be up early, and will no doubt be ready for breakfast by the time the drill is over; and the officers of the company have considerately invited the men to breakfast at the conclusion of the parade in tents on the Esplanade. Apart from the exertions they will undergo on this occasion, D Company deserve such a recognition of their work for the corps; they having turned up far better throughout the drill season than any other company—in fact, have mustered frequently quite half the men present at battalion parades.

MR. H. RIOLA has been appointed Professor of Russian at the Staff College; the professorship having been added not too soon to the establishment.

REGARDING our present and future attitude towards Southern Afghanistan, the *Pioneer* remarks :—"According to the papers received by the last mail, Lord Hartington's pledge given long ago, viz., that Quetta should be the extreme point of occupation in South-Eastern Afghanistan, is still looked upon as binding the Government to withdrawal from Chaman and Pishin in the autumn, and the Radicals will insist upon the wishes of the Indian Government being over-ruled when the time comes. Nothing, indeed, but a bold front and the most outspoken protests will prevent the withdrawal being hereafter ordered, and it is to be hoped the Viceroy and his advisers will insist upon due attention being paid to their views. Sir Robert Sandeman, we hear, has had several interviews with Lord Hartington in London, and has pointed out very clearly the advantages to be gained by keeping our troops within a few marches of Kandahar."

SIR BARTLE FRERE has joined the Board of Directors of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

REFERRING to the complaint that many Calcutta Baboos have adopted scarlet livery, the *Madras Mail* remarks :—"The use of the Royal colour by two or three wealthy natives of Madras compelled the local Government some years ago to instruct the Police Commissioner to communicate to the gentlemen at fault that they were guilty of a breach of good taste, and it was found that the communication had not to be repeated."

SOME guide to the extent of the drought of the last season in the North-West Provinces is furnished by the irrigation statistics for the kharif season, 1880-81. The area irrigated reached the total of 700,139 acres, a large increase on the previous year—which in its turn showed an unusually high figure—and only 31,000 acres less than the notorious season of 1877-78. As to the crops irrigated, the chief features are a decrease in sugarcane, and increase of rice, the area of the latter crop under irrigation having almost doubled itself. This the report attributes to the insufficiency of the rains in the latter part of the season during August and September, making canal water indispensable for all the late rice. The Rohilkund canals, which water the chief rice districts, show in consequence a large increase both of area and revenue. The unirrigated crops, where they did not fail completely, were only saved, as at Muttra, Aligarh, and Etah, by coming in for a share of the heavy rain which fell in the hills and up-country, in the middle of September. The *Pioneer* says a study of the figures, for the last four years, as given in these returns, does not tend to lessen the anxiety with which the coming season is looked forward to.

THE report of the expert who examined the specimens of quartz from Mr. Anwarts' property near Galle, is to the effect that though traces of gold were found it was not in sufficient quantity to be profitably worked.

THE preliminary returns of the late census of Singapore show a total population of 133,816, as against a population on the 2nd April, 1871, of 97,311, which gives an increase of 41,705, or nearly 45 per cent. The town population is put down at 94,798; country 31,591; islands 4,871; floating 6,311; military 1,142; and houseless 103.

THE following extract from the evidence given before the Lords' Committee on East Indian Affairs in 1830, by Mr. T. H. Baber, may be interesting in connexion with the present gold fever in Southern India :—"Had any gold been discovered in Coimbatore before you left India ?—Yes; not only in Coimbatore, but throughout the tract of the country lying west and south of the Neilgherry Mountains and Koondanad. I have often seen the whole process, and have purchased gold extracted before me. Is it found there in any quantities ?—Yes. The whole of the country west of the Neilgherry Mountains, in the talooks of Parakameetil, especially at Nelliala, Cherangote, Koongote, Kotah, Nambolacota, Daraloor, &c., &c., also the adjoining Koondanad and Gaat mountains, and all the rivers and cholas (water-courses) down as far west as Nellambore and south-west as Caladicota, Karimpure, Aliparamba, &c., the whole tract, including the mountains, perhaps comprising 2,000 square miles, I may say, is impregnated with gold. Even the very stones in the beds of rivers, when pounded, have been found to contain particles of that valuable metal. Do you know whether any considerable quantity has yet been brought from that country, or in large pieces ?—I have seen pieces perhaps weighing half-guinea, solid pieces, but generally it is in extremely small particles. Is it found in washing the sand of the river ?—Yes, in all the rivers as far as Nellambore, Karimpure, &c., as well as in the soil. Is the right of searching for it confined to the Government, or to the proprietor of the land ?—To the proprietor of the mountains and places where it is found, which are equally private property as the lowlands. Are there any establishments formed for the purpose of seeking for it ?—None. The persons employed are the slaves of the proprietors. How long has it been known to be produced in this river ?—As long as we have known anything of Malabar. The process is, as your Lordships may suppose with such people, extremely simple. How does it happen, if it is so abundant that it has never been sought for on a greater scale ?—Because the land belongs to individuals who are exceedingly jealous, and will allow no persons but themselves to dig for it. They probably extract as much gold as their means will enable them." The *Englishman* remarks that it is impossible to read Mr. Baber's statements without being surprised at the tardiness with which British capital and enterprise have been brought to bear on a source of wealth the existence of which has been well known for more than a hundred years, and the difficulties in the way of developing which have so long been removed.

Life relates an incident of the Census. A dear, innocent creature explained it to her bosom friend thus :—"You see, when I married I was 19, and my husband 26. Well, his age has doubled since then . . . . and so has mine, of course !" And this was why she appeared in the Census paper as 38 !

THE *St. James's Gazette* writes regarding a recent painful occurrence in Bombay :—"It will be remembered that the minutes of certain members of the Council of the Governor-General of India on the Kandahar question did not reach this country in time to be presented to Parliament before the Afghan debate in the House of Commons. Lord Hartington expressed his gravest regret at the accident which delayed their despatch; and, when at last they arrived, his opponents found reason to congratulate him on the misadventure which at a critical time prevented the country from knowing with what earnest emphasis the missing documents condemned the Ministerial policy. And so it seemed the incident would end. But in India it has led to a tragic result, and is discussed with the most painful interest. The Deputy Postmaster at Bombay seems for many years to have discharged his duties with credit; but he had been lately in bad health, and, like too many officials in India, had brooded over disappointments about promotion. The Postmaster-General came to Bombay to investigate the question of the missing packet, and (as the Deputy Postmaster wrote in a memorandum he left behind), wanting to find some scapegoat for the blunder, pitched on him. However this may be, it is certain that a letter which he wrote drawing attention to his grievances was coldly answered with an intimation of surprise that a request for promotion should be made when such a blunder had been discovered in his office. Receiving this reply, which told him in effect that he was to hope for no promotion and no removal from Bombay—a place to the unhealthy climate of which he attributed his ill-health—he took poison and died. 'I cannot,' he wrote in his last letter, 'accept the error unless the D. G. P. O. crammed the papers in the grave with me, and then I may have trouble in reading them.'"

JOUBERT, the Boer leader, was, according to one of the New York papers, born in a cabin in Fayette County, Pennsylvania. He was the son of Jacob Joubert, who with his wife, Barbara, emigrated from Holland and settled in Brownsville, Fayette County. A few months later they moved to Uniontown, in the same county, where they lived two years, Jacob working at his trade, moulding bricks by hand and doing "odd jobs" for the Honourable Daniel Sturgeon, then United States Senator from Pennsylvania. In the spring of 1841 Barbara Joubert gave birth to a son, who was christened Daniel Sturgeon Joubert. In 1845 they changed their residence to Connellsville, in the same country, where they accumulated some money. About 1850 both parents died of cholera, and the child Daniel was taken charge of by a kind neighbour, his parents' money, amounting to about seven hundred dollars, being placed on interest. The boy subsequently ran away from his benefactor, and for an alleged assault and battery on a man named Johnson, on the 11th of April, 1855, was arrested at Connellsville, but acquitted on trial. He then made his way to New York, worked his passage by steamer to Holland, and at Amsterdam made the acquaintance of Adam Joubert, his uncle, the captain of a ship in the South African trade, with whom he made several voyages to the Boer country. In 1862, hearing of the American civil war, he returned to New York, enlisted in the United States Navy, served with distinction under Admiral Dupont and others, and lost an eye at the bombardment of Charleston, for which he now receives a pension from the United States Government. He was next heard of as captain of a negro company in the army of the Potomac, and marched with General Wetzell's coloured troops, who, after Lee's surrender, took possessian of Richmond. After his discharge he visited Uniontown under an assumed name. The one-eyed captain revealed himself, however, in full uniform to ex-Senator Sturgeon, then over eighty years old, who obtained for him the seven hundred dollars placed on interest years before and its accumulations. Joubert afterwards sailed for Holland, and thence to the Transvaal.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Daily Telegraph* describes the precautions taken to secure the safety of the Czar during his residence at the palace at Gatchina, about thirty miles to the south-west of St. Petersburg. "A subterranean passage," the writer says, "leads from his bed-room to the stables, where a number of horses are kept saddled and bridled day and night. Sentinels are posted at intervals of twenty yards all round the building. The imperial bed-room, which has two windows protected at night by massive iron shutters, can only be reached from the outside by passing through three spacious ante-chambers, in which are posted eighty Cossacks armed to the teeth. They are allowed to speak and move about in the two outer rooms, but in the hall adjoining the Czar's bed-room perfect silence is maintained all night. The general on service for the day sits in an easy chair, his Cossacks on a divan which runs round the whole room. At the general's right hand is the push of an electric apparatus which rings a bell in every guard-house within the palace grounds. When the Emperor is about to retire to rest, before shutting his door, he removes the outer handle, so that no entrance can be effected till he himself personally opens the door from the inside. Unlike his late father, he cannot endure the presence of an armed soldier in his bed-chamber."

THE latest example of what Mr. Ruskin calls the "Amazon work" of Mrs. Butler—better known as Miss Thompson—has been exhibited at the Egyptian Hall. It is a picture of the decisive charge of the "Greys" at Waterloo, the charge in which they routed the finest regiments of Napoleon's Cuirassiers, at an expense (according to M. Thiers, that is) of six hundred killed and wounded. The regiment is shown coming straight out of the canvas and at the spectator. The horses are at the gallop, and the men have just delivered their famous cry of "Scotland for ever !" a shout which was taken up by all the Scotch regiments in their neighbourhood. The charge is led by a young officer, who occupies the centre of the canvas; and behind him to the right and left stretch the lines of stalwart troopers on their ponderous horses—among them the young trumpeter who has just fallen back wounded from his place by the squadron leader. In vigour of movement and in successful grappling with some of the chief difficulties of the painter—such as the foreshortening of the horses' heads and legs—this picture is more remarkable than any of Mrs. Butler's previous works. It also shows considerable improvement in colour, especially in the painting of such accessories as the cloudy sky of Waterloo and its trampled soil. Drawing and modelling are correct, and extremely animated, while the characterization of the few soldiers' heads which are fully seen comes up to the standard to which Mrs. Butler has accustomed the public.

THE LOFTUS TROUPE.

THIS company gave a most amusing entertainment on Wednesday evening. The Co-regent of Hyderabad was present, and there was a large house. The "negro" performance was very laughable, and there was some capital singing and dancing. Altogether the entertainment was highly appreciated by the audience, the very little lady, as usual, gaining a large share of the applause.

GOVERNMENT MEDICAL OFFICERS.

THE following list of appointments in the Bombay Presidency under the control of the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay and held by Covenanted Medical Officers, is published in supersession of that promulgated in G.G.O., No. 274, dated 27th April :—

Secretary to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay.
First Physician, J. J. Hospital, with College duties.
Second do. do. do.
Senior Surgeon do. do.
Second do. do. do.
Obstetric Physician do. do.
Presidency Surgeon, 1st District, do. and Ophthalmic Surgeon.
Presidency Sergeon, 2nd do. and Marine Surgeon.
Do. 3rd do. and Surgeon to the House of Correction, the County Jail and the Byculla Schools.
Surgeon to European General Hospital, Bombay.
Assistant to Surgeon to European General Hospital, Bombay, and Professor of Pathology.
Surgeon, Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, Bombay.
Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Colaba.
Surgeon to His Excellency the Governor.
Chemical Analyser to Government, with College duties.
Port Surgeon, Aden.
Kathiawar State Railway.

Civil Stations.—Civil Surgeons : Ahmedabad, Dharwar, Karachi, and Poona; and Assistant to Civil Surgeon, Poona. Civil Surgeons : Ahmednagar, Broach, Dhulia, Hyderabad, Kaira, Karwar, Sukkur, Ratnagiri, Satara, Shikarpur, Kaladgi, Surat, Panch Mahals, Thana. Superintendents : Matheran and Mahableshvar.

Appointments under the Foreign Department. Under Government of Bombay.—Bushire (Persian Gulf), Baroda, Kathiawar, Bagdad, Aden, Zanzibar, and Muskat.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band H. M.'s Marine Battalion, Apollo Bunder, this evening.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 18th :—Kerbela (s), from Calcutta; Kepler (s), Cardiff; Byculla (s), Moulmein; Peggie Day, Mauritius. Yesterday :—Scio (s), Cardiff; Euphrates (s), Bussorah; Chinsura (s), Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Thibet (s), to Venice; M. Curtis (s), Antwerp; C. of Selkirk, Rangoon; Rhoda, Moulmein.

BAND AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The following is the programme of music to be played by the band of H. M.'s Marine Battalion at the Apollo Bunder this evening :—

March		
Overture	Tancredi	Rossini.
Selection	Scotch	Hartmannen.
Selection	Madame L'Archidue	Offenbach.
Valse	Abschied Von Munchen	Gung'l.
Galop	Victoria	Kuhner.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Scio entered, and the Red Star left, the dock yesterday.

TULSI LAKE.—The height of water in the Tulsi Lake up to 6 a.m. on Sunday, the 15th instant, was 23·35 feet. The height in the corresponding week last year was 18·22 feet.

FALSE DECLARATION OF GOODS.—At the Girgaum Police Court, Mahadew Trimbuck was fined by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee Rs. 40 for making a false declaration of goods for despatch to Calcutta, to the G. I. P. R. authorities at Waree Bunder.

STREET ACCIDENT.—Deenbai Merwanjee, a Parsee female, aged 65 years, while going along the Cheera Bazaar road, was knocked down and run over by a shigram, causing a severe comminuted fracture of the right knee joint. She was conveyed to the G. T. Hospital, where she is under treatment.

DEATH FROM DRINK.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Cowasjee Patel Tank Road, on view of the body of Dhurma Kanjee, aged 50 years, a tile turner and an habitual drunkard. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by apoplexy, the result of excessive drinking.

THE NERBUDDA BRIDGE.—There was an awkward misprint in our account of the Nerbudda Bridge. The following sentence appeared :—"In no case are there any of these lodes found in less than 30 to 45 feet in hard material." It should have read that in no case are there any of these columns founded less than 40 to 45 feet in hard material. This is important from an engineering point of view, especially as the bridge is claimed to be one of the best founded structures in existence.

ASSAULT.—Yesterday Purshotum Shreecrishna, an auctioneer, Nanabhoy Suddanund, Sewtapursad Rambuccus, and Wittoo Maloo were convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of assaulting Purshotum Fakeerchund on the 6th instant, and also of trespassing in Purshotum's premises at Lohar Chawl on the same date. Defendant No. 1 was fined Rs. 20, and the other three defendants were fined Rs. 10 each.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—Fakeera Dhondee was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of having in his possession three locks and keys, reasonably suspected to have been stolen or fraudulently obtained; and failing to render a satisfactory account how he came by them, he was fined Rs. 20, or in default to suffer fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—On Wednesday last, Navivahoo, a widow, and Mooljee Goculdass were committed by Mr. P. Ryan for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court charged with giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding, preferred against them by Cullianjee Narronjee, in respect of a suit recently heard in the Small Cause Court.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 9th May was Rs. 17,48,529. In addition silver received during the week, Rs. 16,067. New coin paid during the week Rs. 2,568. The balance left was Rs. 17,62,028. There is in addition silver bullion valued at Rs. 7,486 belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

GAMBLERS.—Chimoo Koodabux and eight others were yesterday charged, at the instance of Mr. Inspector McDermott, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, prisoner No. 1 with keeping a common gaming house at Kharra Talao, and the rest of the prisoners, together with prisoner No. 1, with being found gaming therein with cards, dice, and money. Prisoner No. 1 was fined Rs. 20, three others were fined Rs. 10 each, and the others Rs. 5 each.

THEFTS.—Abdool Rahimon Kurrim was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a copper dish, valued at Rs. 1, the property of Ismail Cassum. Being on old offender, he was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.—Bagoo Babajee and another man were yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing an ivory comb and a purse, the property of Dhurumsey Khimjee. They were each sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment :—Rama Mahadoo was also yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing a quantity of wearing apparel, belonging to Goverdundass Dewjee. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN BOMBAY.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 17th May, was 450, being 3 more than in the previous week, 17 more than the week ending 18th May, 1880, and 105 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 298 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population per annum was 34·69. There were 115 deaths from remittent fever, being 3 less than the previous week and 17 less than in the same period last year. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were last week 62, 23, and 19, respectively, as compared with 34, 9, and 22, last year. There were 3 deaths from cholera in the week under notice, while none in the week previous. The following remark is appended by the Health Officer to his return :—"As there is no allowance made for the increase of population, natural and extraordinary, during recent years, the percentages of mortality are unreliable."

PRESENTATION TO A KURRACHEE CLERGYMAN.—The presentation of an address and a purse by his native friends—Christian and others—was made to the Rev. Mr. Sheldon in the old Charitable Dispensary, Cunyingham Square, last Friday evening, before a large gathering. There were present Mr. and Mrs. Herbage, Mr. and Mrs. Patton, Mr. and Mrs. Treppas, the Reverends J. Bambridge and E. A. Ball, Mr. Irvine, Mr. Edulji Fakirji, Messrs. Jacob Elapa, and numerous others. The room was tastefully decorated with flowers and evergreens, and the outer premises were lighted with Chinese lanterns. M. Versia t's string-band was also in attendance, and upon the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon, it played the Old Hundreth. Upon Mr. Ruthnaswamy's motion, Mr. Herbage was voted to the chair, and he explained that the meeting was the result of a unanimous desire on the part of Mr. Sheldon's native friends, amongst whom Mr. Sheldon had laboured so many years, to give expression to their regret at his approaching depárture and to ask his acceptance of a purse as a substantial token of their respect and esteem. The Chairman having called upon Mr. Ruthnaswamy to read the address, it was done and the purse presented to Mr. Sheldon, who responded in very feeling terms. *Atar, pan,* and flowers were then distributed, and, with three cheers for Mr. Sheldon and three more for Mrs. Sheldon, the meeting dispersed.—*Civil and Military Gazette* (Kurrachee.)

MESSRS TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE seventeenth annual ordinary meeting of shareholders was held in the Fort premises yesterday evening, Mr. John Cruddas presiding. The notice convening the meeting having been read,

The Chairman said that strong representations having been made to the directors by an influential portion of the Company's shareholders that a larger dividend should be declared, the dividend was increased from Rs. 80, as mentioned in the directors' report, to Rs. 90 per share. The directors had in consequence to amend the profit and loss account, as was shown in the amended proposed disposal of profits for the year ending 31st March, 1881. The Chairman hoped that the alterations would meet with the approval of the shareholders. The business of the Company, he was glad to say, was steadily increasing both here and in the mofussil, which was an indication of their popularity. The shareholders would see from the amendment that Rs. 20,000 instead of Rs. 10,000, as originally proposed, were carried to the insurance fund, which was enough to meet their wants. Considerable alterations and additions had been made in their building in the Fort. There was no doubt that the building was formerly in a most dangerous and unsatisfactory state. But now that the desirable alterations were made, as also an improvement in the architectural features, there could be no doubt whatever about the stability or convenience of the building. Besides, many obstructions to light and ventilation, which formerly made the place very hot, were now removed. He (the Chairman) was sorry that the directors, in making the alterations, had considerably exceeded the original estimate, which was Rs. 30,000. But they could not help it, the difficulty of making a correct estimate being very great. They were, moreover, compelled by Government to modify the architectural features of the building. But he was quite sure that in its new shape the building would meet with the approval, at any rate, of the shareholders. The Chairman then referred to the valuable services of their manager, Mr. Cameron, to whose splendid business qualities was due the continued success of their business. In the year 1875, they paid a dividend of six per cent., they now paid 18 per cent. In 1875 the shares were valued at Rs. 350; now they had risen to Rs. 880. These figures, the Chairman observed, spoke more eloquently than any words of his of the prosperity of the Company. He had no doubt that as long as they had Mr. Cameron here, the Company would prosper. With these remarks the Chairman proposed that the report and amended accounts for the year ending 31st March, 1881, be received and adopted. This was seconded by Mr. Prescot, who said that the thanks of the shareholders were due to the Chairman, who spent much time and labour in behalf of their interests. The resolution was then carried.

The following are the amended accounts referred to in the Chairman's speech :—

Dividend at Rs. 90 per share, Rs. 1,79,100, write off for deterioration of Byculla property, Rs. 3,012-9-11; write off for deterioration of Poona property, Rs. 978-7-10; write off for deterioration of plant, Rs. 1,536-4-4, total Rs. 5,527-6-1; carry to Insurance Fund, Rs. 20,000 carry to building Fund, Rs. 25,000, total Rs. 2,20,627-6-1, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,339-5-11 to be carried forward.

Proposed by Mr. G. H. Farran, and seconded by Mr. Hormusjee Shapoorjee, "That a dividend of 18 per cent. for the past year be paid on and after the 3rd June, 1881."

The following propositions were also carried *nem. con.* :—Proposed by Dr. G. A. Mackonachie, and seconded by Mr. Maneckdall Gopaldass, "That Mr. C. A. Winter be confirmed a director of the Company."

Proposed by Mr. Shapoorjee Jeevanjee, and seconded by Mr. Burjorjee Pallonjee, "That Messrs. Alexander Moorhouse and H. R. Cormack be elected auditors for the ensuing year at a remuneration of Rs. 350 each.

Proposed by Mr. Keily, and seconded by Mr. N. Richardson, "That Mr. Alexander Mackenzie be re-elected a director of the Company."

On the motion of the Chairman, the directors were authorized to distribute a bonus not exceeding Rs. 3,000 among the company's servants hereafter.

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the proceedings terminated.

THE NEW APOLLO PRESS COMPANY.

THE first ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday at its registered office, Elphinstone Circle, Mr. E. M. Fogo, of Messrs. Remington and Co., presiding. The new company was registered on the 23rd February last, and the business had up to this time been as large as was anticipated, while the machinery had been maintained throughout in excellent order at a very trifling expenditure. The number of bales pressed had been 31,864 in March and April, 1881, against 25,846 bales in the corresponding period of 1880, being an increase of 6,018 bales for the two months this year.

Mr. N. M. Wadia said that, when the new deed was drawn up, he raised objections to some of the clauses, which were supported by one of the liquidators, who, however, veered round subsequently. With the Chairman's permission, Mr. Wadia read the letter which he had addressed to the secretaries and treasurers. In the letter in question, Mr. Wadia raised objections to the following clauses in the memorandum and Articles of Association of the New Apollo Press Company, formed for the purpose of taking over the affairs of the Apollo Press Company :—1. The power to build mills is highly objectionable, and is very likely to be abused, as in the instance of the Hydraulic Press Company, which ruined its shareholders by erecting a mill. 2. The power to amalgamate with any other company is also very dangerous, as evidenced by the disastrous failure of the London and Bombay Bank. 3. The qualification of holding four shares for the office of a director appears to be insufficient, and should be raised to ten. 4. The directors should have power to increase as well as to decrease the agents' commission.

The Chairman explained that the Articles of Association were circulated on the 13th October, 1880, and came on for consideration before the liquidators in December, 1880. Mr. Wadia lay by for more than two months, and made only one remark about increasing the number of directors. What he afterwards wrote was sheer, absolute nonsense. No charges had been introduced in the new Articles of Association except as to building a mill and amalgamating with another company; but these matters were to be decided upon only by a large majority of the shareholders; the secretaries and treasurers could do nothing.

Mr. Wadia spoke at some length, reiterating his objections to the two proposed alterations, and protesting against them.

It was explained that the alterations were made for the benefit of the shareholders in order to save the expense of winding up the company at a future time in case the shareholders resolved to extend the operations of the company.

After some further discussion, it was proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Mr. Hormusjee Cursetjee Ashburner, that the directors' report, which had been circulated, be approved and adopted.

Mr. H. A. Suntook proposed an amendment, which was seconded by Mr. N. M. Wadia, that the meeting be adjourned for a month, and that, in the meantime, the Articles of Association of the new company be printed and circulated amongst the shareholders.

On a division, the amendment was lost; and the Chairman's proposition for the adoption of the report was carried by a majority of votes.

On the motion of Mr. R. P. Billimoria, seconded by Mr. Sorabjee Pallonjee Powalla, the present directors, Messrs. E. M. Fogo, S. N. Wadia, Hormusjee Cursetjee Ashburner, Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy, N. M. Wadia, and Shamjee Jadhowjee, who retired from office, were re-elected.

The Chairman said that Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy was a very valuable director some time ago, and that he had great pleasure therefore in now proposing him as an additional director. The proposition was seconded by Mr. Rahimbhoy Hubibhoy and carried unanimously.

It was proposed by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, seconded by Mr. N. B. Devacha, and carried, that Messrs. Ardasir Cursetjee Furdoonjee and Nusserwanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee be appointed auditors, and that their remuneration be Rs. 150 each.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

DIVINE SERVICES.

CHANGE OF SUNDAY SERVICES AT ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

From May 22nd till further notice.

7 a.m. Holy Communion. 8 a.m. Matins and Sermon. 5-30 p.m. Litany. 6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

A. C. LOCHEE,
Acting Garrison Chaplain.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 18TH MAY 1881.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·728
Temperature of the Air	86·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·1
Dew Point	76·9
Relative humidity of Air	·728
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	1·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	91·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	81·0
General Direction of Wind*	WSW, W, WNW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	175

* From midnight to midnight.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—With the changing season it is prudent for all to rectify any ailment afflicting them; but it is incumbent on the aged, suffering under ulcerations and similar debilitating causes to have them removed, or worse consequences will follow. This Ointment is their remedy; on its powers all may confidently rely; it not simply puts their sores out of sight, but extirpates the source of mischief, extracts the corroding poison, and stimulates nature to fill up the ulcer with sound, healthy granulations, that will abide through life. Under this treatment bad legs soon become sound, scorbutic skins cast off their scales, and scrofulous sores cease to annoy. Such hope for the diseased was unknown in former days.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Thibet, Captain W. R. Jordan, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the Europe mails and the following additional passengers :—

For Southampton—Two Misses Tidmarsh, Mr. Tidmarsh, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Parker, Surgeon Carson, and Mr. Sayana.
For Brindisi—Major Plowden and Professor Ribble.
For Venice—Dr. and Mrs. Blair, two Misses Bidsdell, Mr Hardie, Mr. Holdew, and Mr. A. E. Keel.
For Suez—Mr. B. H. MacAdam.
For Aden—Mr. A. H. Ben Abdoola.

MR. BARROW'S LECTURE AND READINGS.

MR. C. M. BARROW gave at the Framjee Hall on Wednesday evening a lecture on Education, followed by some readings selected from well-known authors. A number of Parsee students, with a sprinkling of European ladies and gentlemen, were present.

Mr. Barrow, in the course of his lecture, said that man is a compound being, made up of body, soul, and mind, and consequently, rightly understood, his education must be of a three-fold nature—moral, intellectual, and physical. This fact the lecturer wished to impress strongly on the mind of the native students. Mere book-learning was not real education. The student must have that kind of training which, as Herbert Spencer says, instils into the mind of the young that rational knowledge of right and wrong conduct which results from the personal experience of their good and bad consequences. Speaking of physical training, the lecturer observed that he found more attention was paid to it here than in Madras. He was struck with the large number of native youths, chiefly Parsees, who played cricket every evening on the Esplanade. The system of education, as pursued here, was, Mr. Barrow thought, not quite satisfactory. There should be a thorough grounding of the boys in the three R's, that the masters of high schools might have little difficulty on that score in raising the superstructure. The inspectors of schools were chiefly to blame for this state of things, as they, from mistaken kindness, passed many who were totally unfit to be passed into the high school department. The discipline of Indian schools was far inferior to that maintained in English schools. The reasons were not far to seek. Native gentlemen themselves sometimes complained of the want of order and regularity to be found in their own houses. Europeans with large families were, on the other hand, as a rule, strict disciplinarians, and they, therefore, insensibly acquired the art of discipline. But it must be borne in mind that discipline did not mean harsh treatment. It was to be maintained by firmness, by kindness, and by appealing to the better nature of boys and to their sense of justice.

The lecture was followed by some select readings, which were creditably rendered. The well-known piece of "The Bashful Man" from Mackenzie, in which is described the ridiculous situations of the unfortunate man at a dinner party, provoked a good deal of amusement. This was followed by a spirited rendering of Lord Brougham's outburst on the great number of taxes which civilization imposes upon a man from the time of his birth "till he is gathered to his fathers to be taxed no more." The famous trial of Bardell *versus* Picwick was much enjoyed by everybody in the hall. An eloquent declamation on the liberty of the press, translated into English from the French of Victor Hugo, was the next item in the programme. There were some sentences in the reading from Victor Hugo, which were a strange commentary on the Vernacular Press Act.

BENGAL.

THE POPULATION OF DARJILING.—The population of Darjiling has increased at a rate only equalled by some of the new cities in America. The late census shows that the total population of the district is 157,038, of whom 89,510 are males and 67,528 females. The total population of the Darjiling thannah is 68,248, of Pashedewa 72,634, and of Karsiong 16,151. The census of 1872 gave a total of 94,712 souls, of which 53,057 were males and 41,655 females. This enormous increase is in some measure accounted for by the large area planted out under tea in 1873, 1874 and 1875.

DAVE CARSON.—Mr. Dave Carson charged a servant in his employ, one whom he had brought down all the way from Mooltan, with the theft in two separate cases, and on two different dates, of notes and silver to the value of Rs. 304-8, besides sundries to the value of Rs. 36 (their intrinsic value). The evidence went to show that the accused was in the employ of the complainant for about six months, that he absconded in April last, that previous to his leaving Mrs. Carson missed Rs. 100 in notes and Rs. 4 in silver, that instead of going to his native country (Mooltan) the prisoner had gone to Lucknow, where having been found in possession of articles and monies which he could not satisfactorily account for to the police, he was taken into custody and that enquiries subsequently made in Calcutta led to his being sent down here, and the institution of the present charge. Defendant having pleaded guilty, his worship convicted and sentenced the accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment in each case, making a total of one year.

FRACAS IN CALCUTTA.—On Sunday last two Eurasian youths named Shelverton and Finey were seated with some children on a bench towards the north side of the Wellington Square, when three Bengalis came up to them, and asked them to vacate the bench as that was the spot at which the native preachers were accustomed to preach. The young men declined to vacate the bench, as they had appropriated it first and there was no particular part of the square specially allotted for the purpose. After a parley among the natives, one of them rudely thrust himself on the bench between the two young men, on which he was told to get up, and on refusing was pushed off. This led to the two young men being mobbed, assaulted, and chased out of the square to a considerable distance opposite the south-west end of the square. One of them attempted to take refuge in a barber's shop opposite, and was very severely beaten; the other ran into a soda-water manufactory close at hand, where he too was assaulted, and amongst the wounds he received was a slight incision on his chest, evidently caused by a pen-nife. They were eventually rescued by two gentlemen who were residing in the neighbourhood, and three of the assailants are now in custody. One of them, we hear, when seized by one of the gentleman above mentioned, was rescued by the mob, but eventually recaptured.—*Englishman.*

THE SEEBPORE MUTINY.

FROM the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, to the Principal, Engineering College,—dated Calcutta, the 3rd May, 1881.—No. T. 3.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your memo. No. 536, dated the 26th ultimo, forwarding a petition from 87 native students of the Engineering College, in which they complain of the conduct of Mr. Fouracres, the Executive Engineer in charge of the workshops, in assaulting and using violent language to one of their number, and in which they pray to be relieved of his authority. I have also received a letter from Mr. Fouracres, describing what really happened on the occasion.

2. It appears that, on the 22nd ultimo, Srish Chunder Lahiri, a student of the second-year engineering class, who was working in the carpenters' shop, left his bench without orders, and going to the fitters' shop where he had no right to be, proceeded to punch a hole in piece of iron at one of the machine tools. The iron was too thick for the machine, the "bolster," or bottom die, of which was consequently broken, and some urgent work stopped for several days. When the matter was reported to Mr. Fouracres, he sent for the student, and asked him what he meant by being "such an idiot," or "such a fool," as to meddle with a machine that he knew nothing about. At this time Mr. Fouracres was under the impression that the student was working in the fitters' shop. On learning that he belonged to the carpenters' shop, Mr. Fouracres followed him thither, took him by the arm or shoulder, and brought him back to the fitters' shop, a few paces distant, when, pointing to the broken machine, he warned him emphatically, in the presence of the other students, never to touch it again without orders, and not to leave his proper work. At the same time Mr. Fouracres struck the bench with his stick.

3. This was the assault, and this the abuse and voilence complained of. Mr. Fouracres states that he adopted the course he did, in order—firstly, to let the students understand publicly that they must not meddle with machines of the use of which they were ignorant, to the risk of life, limb, and property; and, secondly, to save Srish Chunder Lahiri from the dismissal or other serious punishment which would have resulted from a formal complaint.

4. In submitting their petition the students of the college have entirely failed to understand the serious character of the offence, of which Srish Chunder Lahiri was guilty. For a similar act of disobedience and mischief, the offender, whether workman or apprentice, would have been summarily turned out of any workshop in England. Irritated as Mr. Fouracres, like any good workman, must have been at the occurrence, it is not surprising that he should speak in the sharpest language to one who had been guilty of an act of mischievous folly, and I am not inclined to take serious notice of the term which Mr. Fouracres in his indignation used. The alleged assault was of the most trivial kind, and the statement, that Mr. Fouacres "struck the carpenters' bench several times with his stick," only brings out more clearly the true character of the complaint.

5. In claiming to be treated like gentlemen the students forget that they must first behave like men, while their present memorial is, in fact, a sorry exhibition of childish petulance and presumption. When they write about a most unprovoked assault committed upon one who was guilty of no offence whatever, and received the unbearable insult to which he was subjected with calm dignity, and when they state that the "student throughout showed the utmost forbearance, though his temper was put to the severest trial," their pretentious declamations would be merely ludicrous, did they not furnish so lamentable a proof that the writers are entire strangers to what is manly and becoming conduct.

6. There is a further side to this question. The only persons immediately concerned in the dispute are Mr. Fouracres and Srish Chunder Lahiri, and if the latter, considering himself aggrieved by Mr. Fouracres's treatment of him had submitted a temperate representation on the subject, it would have been duly considered in connexion with the original offence. But it is not to be tolerated that his fellow-students should take up his quarrel, should combine to frame a joint memorial in his interest, and, constituting themselves the judges in his cause, should demand their removal as a body from the control of one who has been placed in authority over them. Such a proceeding strikes at the root of all discipline. The students, indeed, allege that the insult offered to Srish Chunder has been offered to the entire body of the native students of the college. This assertion has already been disposed of by what has preceded. The students again complain of the "harsh and unkind, and sometimes even abusive language which he (Mr. Fouracres) is in the habit of using towards us." Mr. Fouracres's character and mode of dealing with students, both European and native, has been too long and too favourably known to me, and I may add to successive Viceroys and Lieutenant Governers, through a series of years, to justify me in paying any attention to a statement made in such general terms, and (as I believe it to be) so groundless. Mr. Fouracres is, above all things, a workman; trained in habits of obedience and discipline, accustomed to insist on good work, and firm in enforcing it. The discipline of a workshop, like that of a regiment, is different from the discipline of a class-room, and there is no loss of dignity in yielding implicit obedience to either one or the other. Students working under Mr. Fouracres must expect orders promptly given to be promptly obeyed; a sharp rebuke, if they are carried out in a negligent, inattentive, or dilatory way. These are the conditions which prevail in every good workshop in any country, and in the abuse of which no sound mechanical training is possible, and I believe it to be just this, of which the students complain as a grievance. Their former petition of the same subject was not submitted to the Board of Visitors, because, as they truly state in their present memorial, "its tone was thought to be objectionable and the language employed was not deemed to be sufficiently respectful." But in the present communication it is not the tone nor the language which is the most serious matter, but rather the entire inability of the students to understand the conditions which will enable them to become good workmen and succeed in the profession which they have chosen. To have the opportunity of learning their business under an engineer of Mr. Fouracres's skill and experience is a privilege of which the students will, it is hoped, learn in time the value. To show themselves so sensitive on immaterial points, and so careless of the main object of their education : to clamour for the treatment of gentlemen when they are behaving like unruly school-boys, is only to show their folly and ingratitude.

7. To have signed the memorial is an offence against discipline of a very serious nature. Seven students have, I am glad to see, since withdrawn their names, and no further action will be taken in their case. They state that, in attaching their signatures to the memorial, they were "misinformed as to the facts of the case," and "they add that they have never been harshly or unjustly treated by Mr. Fouracres." This is sufficient to show that the memorial is the result of an unscrupulous agitation, and that it does not express the genuine feelings of those who have signed it. Should there be any, however, who, after sufficient opportunity for reflection, persist in the attitude they have taken up, I can only regard them as foolish and insubordinate youths, whom it is not desirable to retain as members of the college. You are, therefore, requested to make known these orders to the students, and to inform them that those who shall not, within three days, have asked permission to withdraw their names from the memorial, with such expressions of contrition as you may judge to be sufficient, will be removed from college. Upon all those who withdraw their names with a sufficient apology, a nominal fine of two rupees will be inflicted in order to mark my opinion of their conduct. Many of them have doubtless been led away by the example of others, and no severe punishment is called for with regard to the general body of students. If any further orders are necessary with regard to scholarship holders and apprentices, they will be issued hereafter.

8. Srish Chunder Lahiri has made no attempt to atone for his original offence, and he has aggravated it by joining the other students in signing the memorial. Mr. Fouracres states that this is not the first instance of valuable property having been damaged, whether maliciously or (as in the present case) by wanton and culpable recklessness. Offences of this kind must be firmly repressed. Srish Chunder's name will, therefore, be removed from the books of the college.—I have, &c.,

A. W. CROFT,
Director of Public Instuction.

MADRAS.

ILLNESS OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.—We regret to learn that His Excellency the Governor is seriously indisposed. Last night a telegram reached Dr. Branfoot from Government House requesting him to proceed to Ootacamund to see His Excellency with as little delay as possible. Dr. Branfoot replied that he would leave Madras by the mail train this evening; but another telegram was thereupon despatched to him, requesting him to avail himself of a special train this morning. Accordingly at 6 A. M. to-day he set out for the Neilgherries. He should reach Mettapolliam at 6 this evening, and Ootacamund by midnight.—*Madras Mail*, May 17.

AN ENGINE DERAILED.—The down train on the South India Railway, which should have arrived at Madras on the 16th inst. at 11 A.M., was detained for several hours by the engine coming off the rails at Arconum. A special engine was despatched from Madras yesterday morning for the purpose of bringing the train and passengers from Arconum which, however, did not reach Madras till about mid-night last night. Many passengers were waiting at Chingleput to return to Madras, and as there was not room for them all in the train, three covered goods wagons had to be made to do duty as passenger carriages for the service.—*Id.*

GOLD MINING.—We are glad to learn of discoveries of gold and silver together, in the concession near the ancient gold workings at Chamrajnugger, granted by the Dewan, Mr. Runga Charlu, to Mr. J. W. Hayes, Senior, and Mr. G. G. Brown, proprietor of the Cubbon hotel, with whom are associated a retired Colonel, well known at Ooty, and several other gentlemen of Bangalore and Madras. These gentlemen are now the concessionaires of a square mile each containing in all directions out-crops of white and yellow quartz reefs, with much visible gold thereon. We are informed that Mr. Hayes, Senior, is himself out on his gold fields, personally superintending, with the assistance of Mr. Cooper Abbs, the mining operations being now carried on actively by miners from Australia.—*Bangalore Post.*

THE MADRAS CAVALRY IN SOUTH AFGHANISTAN.

THE 1st Madras Cavalry left Secunderabad in April 1880, and, travelling by Bombay and Kurrache reached Jacobabad, Sind Frontier, in May. Here it was joined by a squadron 2nd Madras Cavalry, and formed part of the Bombay Reserve Division, South Afghanistan Field Force. Early in July, the Regiment was under orders for Kandahar and line of communication. But for the flooding of the desert railway to Sibi, part of it might have shared in the siege of Kandahar. At the end of July, it left by rail for Sibi, and marched thence to the Bolan. The heat was intense, and the railway arrangements were such as to entail a great deal of hard work being done in the heat of the day. Then the collapse of the transport aggravated the hardships of marching in such heat, reduced regimental and private kit to a minimum, and brought undeserved discredit on the regiment—as being the first to suffer. How following regiments fared as regards transport : is it not written in the newspapers of the day? After about five marches up the Bolan there was no more heat to speak of. Here rumours of Maiwand were hard, and were confirmed on the regiment's arrival at Quetta on August 3rd. At Quetta the regiment was divided : the squadron 2nd Madras Cavalry remained there, and afterwards marched with General phayre's force to Kandahar, was sent thence to Gulistan, and ultimately formed part of the Shorawak column. The rest marched to Kushdil Khan at the head of the Pisheen; arriving there by a forced march as it was reported that the place was to be attacked that night. These rumours of attack recurred at intervals. The head-quarters remained at Kushdil Khan, while a squadron and detachments were sent to Kila Abdoola, the Khojuck, and posts on the line of communication. In October leaving a troop at Quetta, and the squadron 2nd Madras Cavalry in Shorawak, the regiment marched down the Bolan to Sibi. Hence a squadron was sent up among the Murree Hills, and the head-quarters camped in the neighbourhood at the foot of the Hills. The heat in April, south of the Bolan, had become severe, when orders were received for returning to India. This took place early in May, *via* Kurrachee and Bombay; the 1st Madras Cavalry going to Bangalore, the squadron of the 2nd Madras Cavalry returning to Kamptee. On the return journey the arrangements on the Kandahar and Indus Valley State Railways and on the Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi line were made with a most considerate regard for the comfort of men and horses; those on the G. I. P. R. were fair; while those on the Madras Railway were not as good as they might have been. The Madras Sepoy has stood the extremes of heat and cold during the campaign remarkably well, and has grown fat and well favoured since going on service.—*Mail.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

SCARCITY OF WATER AT ALLAHABAD.—The scarcity of water in Allahabad Cantonments has of late formed the subject of much official correspondence; and we believe the military authorities at head-quarters are seriously considering plans for extensive waterworks to be carried out in conjunction with the Local Government. Perhaps when this is done, cholera will be less frequent.—*Pioneer.*

THE SILVER QUESTION.

MR. SHAPURJEE BURJORJEE BROACHA, a share and stock broker of Bombay, now in England, has contributed another letter on the silver question which The *Times*, in its issue of 27th April last, notices in the following terms :—

As the interest of England in the silver question mainly arises through its connexion with India, we print the following letter as containing a somewhat novel view of the subject. The suggestion of our correspondent that it might be worth while, instead of converting the sterling debt of India into rupee debt, to reverse the operation and convert the rupee into sterling debt, is entirely different from that of all the authorities, yet our correspondent, it will be seen, has a good deal to say for it. We doubt, however, whether the stoppage of Council drawings for a time would make so good a market for silver as he supposes. The void caused by the stoppage of the Council drafts on India might be filled up by Indian purchases of other commodities as well as silver. The Indian demand for silver in our view does not depend so much on the amount of the Council bills as on the requirements of India for currency and for hoarding purposes.—

"240, Gresham-house, Old Broad-street.

"Sir,—The strictures of your City Article on the unwisdom of Major Baring's policy of a gradual conversion of sterling into Rupee loan are both just and weighty. The advantages of such a course are hypothetical and remote; the loss thereof is immediate, direct, and heavy. The 3½ per cent. sterling loan was successfully launched on the London market at 103⅞, or at a rate of interest equal to £3 7s. 9d. (3·373 per cent.) No Rupee loan could be launched in India at par under 4 per cent. Thus the conversion would cause a loss of 12s. 6d. (627 per cent.), in interest. Take it in the other way : an investor of £84 in Rupee paper gets annually on the sum 40 rupees interest, which at an exchange of 1s. 8d. is equal to £3·333. Or an investor in Rupee paper gets £3·373 on an investment of £85 only, which the holder of Indian sterling paper gets on £100. The securities are the same—both dependent on the same guarantee—the revenues of India. This makes a loss equal to 15 per cent. on the conversion. Does Major Baring expect a further decline of more than 15 per cent. in Indian exchange? Does he not run a further risk of 15 per cent. if the question of the rehabilitation of silver were to pass from the region of speculation and discussion into one of accomplished fact?

"Now reverse the process—that is, convert the Rupee loan into sterling—and what advantages will not follow in its wake? It will take off the edge of England's refusal to be a bi-metallic country; it will make her moral support thorough; it will support materially the re-establishment of bi-metallism. Also it will materially benefit Indian revenues. It is given out with some authority that the English Government is prepared to give at the Paris Conference all moral support short of bi-metallism. Then, if the English representatives were to say at the Conference that 'the genius of our country is opposed to bi-metallism; but it is our earnest desire to promote to the best of our ability the success of this conference. If the contries represented at this conference enter into a bi-metallic convention to last 25 years and over, we promise you to do the following : —Firstly,—That India will remain a silver monometallic country, with freedom to adopt bi-metallism; secondly,—We will cease to draw our weekly Council Bills on India for two years, which will bring out that country into the silver market as buyer for 35 millions sterling of silver, to make up the difference between the value of her export and import.' The proposal might be taken up by France and the United States with avidity. The greatest seeming difficulty for the adoption of bi-metallism is the want of a ready buyer to take up the present accumulation of silver. This might even dispense with the necessity of Germany's co-operation in the rehabilitation of silver. The *status quo* that was before the Franco-German war will be restored. As Germany retires as a silver mining country, the United States and Italy enter into her place. Russia and Austria, when out of difficulties, will follow in their wake. It is not so much the plethora of silver as the total cessation of coinage that has depreciated the value of the second precious metal.

"But then remains the question, How is to be paid India's annual liability of 17,000,000 sterling to England? By raising a 3½ per cent. sterling loan in England with a redemption of a corresponding amount of Rupee loan in India. The transaction will result in an annual benefit to India of 3¼ millions in revenue, and £200,000 sterling in interest. By the end of two years the exchange difficulty will no more recur, because of our action dependent on the world's adoption of bi-metallism. The gradual redemption of 35,000,000 of Rupee paper might of itself enable the Government of India to borrow in future in India at 3½ per cent.

"The one principal reason given for borrowing in India is to encourage the people there to save. This idea is very widely prevalent and believed even by the best informed; and yet no idea is more radically at variance with fact. The people who invest in Rupee paper in India are the wealthy and the upper middle classes. They are always intelligent of, and attentive to, their interests. They never allow a Rupee to lie without bearing interest. They require discouragement rather than encouragement for such investments. To them Government securities give such safe investment that they care not to look about for another. Therefore their moneys relieved therefrom will flow towards the development of the other industries of the country. The one incontrovertible proof that the other classes than those I have named above do not invest in Government securities is that, except in the large commercial centres, the Government of India currency notes are not received in payment in the country, nor are they negotiable under very heavy discount. The people in the interior of the country think them worth no more than the paper they are written on. All bargains with the ryot are always paid in cash rupees.

"I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,

"S. B. BROACHA."

CIVIL WAR IN TURKEY.

DEFEAT OF THE ALBANIANS.

VIENNA, Friday Night.

THE civil war in Turkey, which I announced in my last night's despatch to be imminent, has already broken out. According to to-day's telegrams from Salonica, a sanguinary encounter has just taken place between Dervish Pasha, who, at the head of 10,000 men, was advancing from Uskub on Prisrend, and 15,000 Albanians, who attempted to bar his passage a few miles outside the first-mentioned town. The battle lasted several hours, and there appears to have been some desperate fighting. The telegrams say that the Turkish troops were victorious, but add that Dervish Pasha telegraphed immediately for reinforcements, and that until they arrive the advance will not be continued. This hardly looks as if the victory gained by Dervish Pasha was of a very decisive character. Presumably Dervish Pasha's first objective would be Kacianik, a strategic point of the very greatest importance, situated about thirty-six kilometres from Uskuk, on the high road to Pristina. The vanguard of his army was at a place called Verisovicz. The garrison of Uskub received orders to march in that direction about a fortnight ago. It will doubtless be in the direction of Verisovicz that the encounter between Dervish Pasha and the Albanians took place. There are known to be some 20,000 Bashi Bazouks northwards of Uskub. They belong to the fierce tribe of the Marsis, who are dreaded even by the Arnauts themselves. On the other hand, Ibrahim Pasha, Military Governor of Uskub, and Thaior Pasha, the Mutessarif, are both men of unbounded energy, and in every respect well fitted to second Dervish Pasha, in the accomplishment of his difficult task. I have just this moment received further particulars confirming what precedes. Towards eleven o'clock on Wednesday morning the troops, under command of Dervish Pasha, issued forth from the camp of Verisovicz, with the intention of marching on Prisrend. They came up with the Albanians between Verisovicz and Liplain. The latter raised a terrific shout and charged the advancing column. Although they fought like heroes, they were driven back, and followed to within half a kilometre of Stimlia. The right wing of the Turkish forces was commanded by Mustapha Pasha, the left by Osman Pasha, and the centre by Ibrahim Pasha, the Military Governor of Uskub. The Albanian losses were very heavy. When this intelligence left, the Turkish artillery was bombarding a large locality called Estamie. Dervish Pasha telegraphed to Salonica, after the battle, for reinforcements; but the answer was that none could be spared from that town. He afterwards applied to Constantinoble, urging the authorities there to send him fresh troops immediately. The news of the reverse at Verisovicz will spread like wildfire throughout Albania, and in many parts of the country where tranquillity prevails at present the inhabitants will hasten to the assistance of their compatriots. The extensive preparations made by the Turks prove that they are fully aware of the difficulties which stand in their way. The Albanians are warriors to a man, and have been preparing the present insurrection for months. Their disaffection became evident from the time Mehemet Ali was murdered at Diakova; but it was only lately that decisions adopted by the Albanian League roused the Porte to a sense of the full danger of the situation. Those decisions consisted in the refusal of further military service, and the dismissal of all unfriendly Turkish officials in the country. They had been effectively carried out, and the moment had come when the Porte could no longer delay repression.—*Daily Telegraph.*

FRANCE AND TUNIS.

THE following are *Standard* telegrams :—

PROTEST OF THE PORTE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 25.

The Porte has drawn up another circular to the Powers on the Tunisian affair. It will, I understand, again assert the Sultan's sovereignty over Tunis and will declare that the Porte will not remain indifferent to any infringement of its rights in that quarter. The Bey of Tunis has again appealed to the Porte for protection against the French invasion of that country.

THE FRENCH ADVANCE.

LA CALLE, April 26.

As early as two o'clock this morning the camp was awake, and all were occupied with preparations for the march. At three, the vanguard sallied out in silence, and was followed at four o'clock by General Vincendon and his Staff. The left and right wings of the invading forces also broke up their camps, and penetrated into the land of the Kroumirs.

The troops were in high spirits, in spite of the state of the ground, into which the men sank almost knee deep. At seven o'clock, when the head of the Vincendon column reached the top of the ridge, a salute was fired as a signal to the two other columns, commanded by Generals Ritter and Galland.

After the fort of Tabarca had been bombarded for two hours by the Tourville and the Surveillante the French troops landed upon the island.

THE CAMP, EL AIOUN, April 26.

The Tunisians have established three camps, with the evident intention of opposing the passage of the frontier, one opposite Roumel Souk; another near General Gaillaud's camp, half way up the mountains, between Roumel Souk and El Aioun; and the third is believed to be situated about eight kilometres from here, opposite the top of the mountain ridge forming the frontier.

A reconnoitring party which has just returned reports that the Kroumirs are hidden in the woods and in the Tunisian camp.

Unless counter-orders are received to-night we march to-morrow at dawn.

It was reported in the camp to-day that the Tunisian Commander-in-Chief had come again to Roum el Souk, to assure the French of their friendly intentions. General Vincendon on being questioned said the story was not true to his knowledge.

TUNIS, April 25.

A despatch just received from the Governor of Keef confirms the news of the French advance on that place. He asks for instructions.

The French ships at Tabarca have been re-inforced to the number of six, and are disembarking troops.

Despatches from the camp commanded by Ali Bey announce the continued advance of the French in the Kroumir country, where the wildest excitement prevails. Ali Bey pressingly demands fresh instructions. Much anxiety is felt in the capital, but public order is undisturbed so far.

TUNIS, April 26.

An official report just received from Prince Ali Bey, brother of the Bey of Tunis, states that immediately on arriving at the border of the Kroumir country he sent emissaries to inform General Frengel that he was on the spot, in the name of his brother, the reigning Bey, with sufficient force to execute justice, and begged to have details of the French claims.

Yesterday the French General replied, acknowledging the communication, but saying that he had explicit commands from the Government of the Republic to punish the Kroumirs and other frontier tribes, and must proceed to carry out his instructions, at the same time professing his friendship and pacific intentions towards the Bey.

Great efforts are being made by the Government here to preserve tranquillity. A passive attitude is strictly enjoined on the people, and even preached in the mosques.

The Bey, being aware that resistance to the French invading army is useless, and would only cause wholesale slaughter, has, however, energetically protested, as I informed you, against the abuse of strength on the part of France at a time when he is showing both will and power to satisfy her claims. He ends by calling upon Europe to judge his cause.

Tunis is tranquil and quiet, but several Maltese families have left, and I found a banker, on whom I called yesterday, in the act of sending away his books and other securities.

I hear from a trustworthy source that M. Roustan is again urging the Bey to accept a French protectorate.

LA CALLE, April 27.

Although the delay in concentrating the troops was long, the success of to-day's operations has been complete.

I am of course unable to speak of the casualties in Ritter's and Gailland's columns; but as to Gene-

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ral Vincendon's the casualties are limited to three killed and about a dozen more or less seriously wounded.

At two o'clock the vanguard of this column carried the Rechid Macouras peak, at the summit of which the General had decided to pitch his tent. The whole affair was executed with consummate skill, and the young soldiers, who entered the army only five months ago, acted splendidly.

However, beginning from the moment we left the camp at three, the vanguard had already started forth on the work, and at four o'clock the General and his Staff were at head of the brigade advancing to Fedj Kalah, a pass in the Takuida Tharr. Here the first attempt at resistance was encountered. A band of fifty Kroumirs had posted themselves behind rocks, and when the French arrived they opened fire upon them.

A skirmish took place, in which fourteen were wounded. Then the enemy took to flight, and rushed into the ravine below, where they kept up an intermittent fire, but without any effect. It is doubtful, too, whether the return fire was very effective, for the Kroumirs fight as it was expected they would. They crawled almost up to the foe, hiding themselves behind the trees and rocks, and taking advantage of every inequality of ground, they then fired at their adversary point blank.

The enemy driven from this vantage ground, the column continued its march to the top of the Djebel Tekkek ridge, which forms the frontier line, till it reached the first of the Rechidel Gukaroura Peaks.

Then again resistance was offered, but it was very soon overcome.

I must not, however, omit to mention that General Vincendon was detained from eight to eleven o'clock on the Takintia ridge, a little northward of where the first skirmish took place, by the non-arrival of Palan's brigade, two companies of which had been cut off from the main force, and were separated from it by a deep ravine occupied by the Kroumirs.

The enemy was, however, at twelve o'clock, driven out of his positions, and the forward movement continued.

Skirmishing has been kept up all day by the Kroumirs, who show great bravery in attempting to cope with the force brought against them.

From where I am sitting on a rock I can see Tabarca, which is in flames.

The success is complete. It is expected that the camp will be attacked during the night.

QUESTIONS IN THE ENGLISH PARLIAMENT.

On April 28, Baron H. de Worms asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in the House of Commons, whether any correspondence had taken place between her Majesty's Government and the Government of the French Republic with regard to the French Expedition to Tunis; and, if so, whether he could give the House any information on the subject or lay the papers upon the table.

Mr. M. Guest asked the hon. Baronet whether the report published in the daily journals with regard to the bombardment of the Island of Tabarca by a French vessel of war, and the landing of French troops in Tunisian territory was true; whether any information on the subject had been received by her Majesty's Government, and would be communicated to that House; if any measures had or would be taken for the protection of British interests in that Regency, and for the maintenance of the rights and privileges secured to British subjects in Tunis by treaties and conventions entered into between Great Britain and the Porte; whether her Majesty's Government had yet received any official assurances from the French Government that the *status quo*, as established and guaranteed by such treaties and conventions, or by protocol, as regards the Regency of Tunis, would be maintained; and whether any correspondence had passed between her Majesty's Government and that of Italy on the subject; and, if so, whether that also would be communicated to the House. The hon. member further stated that since he had put his questions on the paper he had seen it in the daily journals that the Bey had issued a protest to her Majesty's Government against the unwarrantable invasion of Tunisian territory by the French, and he asked whether her Majesty's Government had received that protest and intended to take any steps to urge on the French Government the maintenance of the *status quo* in that Regency.

Sir H. Wolff asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether her Majesty's Government would interpose their good office to prevent, by mediation, or international mediation, the outbreak of hostilities between France and Tunis.

Sir C. Dilke.—No official information has been received of the bombardment of Tabarca, but her Majesty's Government were informed on the 26th instant that the landing of French troops was imminent. Her Majesty's Government have no reason to believe that at the present moment the interests mentioned in the third paragraph of the question of the hon. member for Wareham are threatened in Tunis, but a despatch boat has been sent to Goletta to keep up telegraphic communication with Europe in the event of its being interrupted, and a man-of-war is held in readiness at Malta to proceed to Tunis if required for the protection of British life and property. The French Government informed Lord Lyons on the 8th inst. that their military operations would be confined to the neighbourhood of the frontier and to the punishment of the lawless frontier tribes. Communications have been exchanged with the Italian Abassador on the subject of sending vessels of war for the protection of British and Italian interests, but nothing further has taken place on the general question of the present French Expedition. As regards isolated mediation by this country only, her Majesty's Government would consider it if asked by both parties, but only in that event. As regards joint or international mediation, her Majesty's Government have just received a communication from the Bey of Tunis, in which he asks the Great Powers signatories of the Treaty of Berlin, to mediate between the French Government and himself. There has not been time for her Majesty's Government to become acquainted with the views of other Powers appealed to, nor, as at present informed, do they know whether the action of the French forces is likely to extend beyond the measures necessary for carrying out the object of the Expedition, which is understood to be the punishment of the frontier tribes.

Answering a further question by Mr. Maciver, Sir C. Dilke said it was because there was a large number of British Maltese subjects and of Italian subjects in Tunis that the British and Italian Governments had considered the necessity of protecting the life and property of those subjects.

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